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U. S. Tightening Grip on Solomons; German Wedge Imperils Stalingrad; Air Raids Found Sapping Nazi Morale

Recent visitors report Germany is uneasy as U. S. Air Force joins RAF in raids.

By Derek Patmore

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Aug. 15—The appearance of the American Army Air Force on the Western Front as a separate organization to support the Royal Air Force, coupled with the approach of longer nights for raiding, is having a marked effect on German morale. According to travelers just arrived here from Germany, Berlin is feeling particularly uneasy on the prospects for the approaching fall.

One traveler who visited Lübeck after the RAF raid in March, reported that for days fires were still burning. He reported that the entire town was in ruins and that the St. Laurentz Nord district suffered most. All Gothic churches were destroyed and the big St. Gertrud barracks were completely gutted. All of Lübeck's food stores were burned and the population had to be fed with food sent from Hamburg.

Terribly Effective

Another traveler who was present during a recent RAF raid on Hamburg declared that raid was "terribly" effective. One big anti-aircraft cement tower when hit was sheltering 2,000 persons, many of whom were killed, he declared.

These travelers confirm all earlier reports of equally disastrous raids on Cologne. The fact that the RAF put the city's waterworks out of action for a week added greatly to the sufferings of the population. After this raid, special SS and SA troops were drafted to go to Cologne and maintain order. The Government, at the beginning of the heavy raids, started to evacuate the population from the bombed cities, but as the raids continued acute gasoline and transport shortage made further evacuations impossible.

In Berlin, there is a good deal of tension owing to the presence of thousands of emigrants from bombed towns who have spread reports of terrible bombings and have made Berlin the most overcrowded city in Germany.

The food shortage in Germany, it is stated, has reached an acute stage. Rations again have been cut by 25 per cent and conditions of prisoners of war are reported to be terrible, although the authorities

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Associated Press

Under Navy's Protecting Guns

With the protection of a cruiser (foreground) and a destroyer (center), big cargo ships of a United States convoy ease into an undisclosed harbor in the Southwest Pacific, drop anchor, and unload supplies for an American base.

Washington says drive is prelude to 'rolling back' Japanese from conquered lands.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—The American offensive in the Solomon Islands, officially admitted to be the prelude to a "rolling back" of the Japanese from all conquered territory, appeared to be gaining in momentum today, on the basis of both public and private reports from the Navy Department.

America's land-sea-air forces apparently are meeting with a large measure of success in consolidating and expanding their positions on land, bringing up supplies and reinforcements in sizable quantity, and interfering with Japanese attempts to strengthen weakening enemy defenses.

According to highly reliable sources in close touch with the fighting, the situation is more favorable to the Allies than has been admitted in the terse and moderate Navy Department communiqués. In certain sections of the fighting, at least, American losses are believed to have been measurably less than were anticipated despite the ferocity of both the attack and the defense.

In today's short communiqué, the Navy permits itself to say that "the task of consolidating the shore positions now held by the United States Marines in the Solomon Islands is progressing satisfactorily." Although this may appear as only a routine statement, the use of the word "satisfactorily" is significant since the Navy uses it only on rare occasions and when it is fully justified.

Enemy Bases Under Fire

Similarly, official word states that the task of protecting America's lines of supply and communication is well in hand and that enemy bases and ships are being subjected to a continuous attack.

In view of the American air offensive, which is operating over a 2,000-mile front, and the lack of any evidence that Japanese planes are striking back with comparable vigor, it would appear that American planes achieved aerial superiority in the opening phase of the Solomon Islands battle and have held it ever since.

Nevertheless, informed commentators here are unanimous in warning that the battle for these strategically placed islands is far from over and that the enemy apparently is determined to fight it out in this sector with all available reinforcements. There is reason to believe the fighting may continue for weeks.

There is, however, evidence here that Washington will welcome a showdown in this area, since the fight will be in a place of America's choosing. It is now known that American strategy in the Solomon Islands has envisaged not only their capture but also the enticing of a part of the Japanese Fleet into a knockdown, drag-out battle.

Proof of the success with which the American attack was launched came from the Axis itself in a Berlin broadcast in which Tokyo admitted that when the Japanese first sighted the Americans on Aug. 7 the latter already were landing

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

Nazi breakthrough on Volga Front increases danger of all Soviet defense forces.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

United States Marines apparently made new gains in consolidating beach heads in the Solomon Islands. But in Europe, a new series of Nazi breakthroughs seriously intensified the danger to all of Southern Russia.

Encouraging news continued to emanate from the Southwest Pacific. Navy Department reports from Washington and from General MacArthur's headquarters in Australia indicated that not only were the three previously established beach heads on the Solomon Islands being expanded, but that reinforcements and supplies were being landed smoothly to United States forces already operating. This, together with announcement that a Japanese convoy had been intercepted and attacked by Allied warplanes, indicated the United Nations may have established air superiority over this area.

But even the import of these United Nations' gains appeared small against the backdrop of the far more significant new Russian reverses, and the consequences which would accrue if German armies continue their present unchecked advance.

Russian dispatches admitted that the Germans had broken through at Kotelnikovski, southwest of Stalingrad, and that they also had pierced Russian lines south of Kletskaya in the Don River bend region. Moscow further admitted that the Germans had crossed the Kuban River at Krasnodar, and Berlin claimed capture of Georgievsk, 120 miles northwest of the rich Grozny oil fields.

The breakthrough at Kotelnikovski threw into sharp relief the danger facing Astrakhan, at the mouth of the Volga, one of Russia's chief food sources and key to the northern Caspian Sea as well as the main Allied supply route from the Persian Gulf. Although Kotelnikovski is 245 miles from Astrakhan, the Nazis earlier had claimed capture of Elista which lies only 160 miles to the west. If this supply route were to be intercepted there would be left little more than the Murmansk route which itself is severely hampered by Nazi sea attacks.

Although the action in the Pacific serves as an important, though hardly decisive, diversion for the Russian Front, in Europe there appears at present little other action which would divert and sap the power of the Nazi thrust on Russia. No RAF raids were reported over Germany during the night, in fact, the Germans themselves were over East Anglia and dropped what the British admitted to be thousands of incendiary bombs.

The battle for Egypt, which once loomed as a diversion for the Russian Front, was completely dormant except for sporadic air raids on Axis positions in which American and British air men co-operated.

A British naval bombardment of the Italian island of Rhodes in the Eastern Mediterranean—a damaging attack which, however, lasted for only 12 minutes—demonstrated that the Royal Navy held power in the eastern end of the sea, if not in the western end where the Axis attack during the past week on a convoy bound for Malta caused heavy damage to the British.

Solomons Held:

Marines Strengthen Grip Upon Islands

United States Marines, supported by strong air and naval forces, were reported to have forced back sufficient Japanese defenders today to clamp a firm hold upon the strategic Solomon Islands.

As bombers of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Australian headquarters pounded at attempted enemy reinforcements, American fighting men were "progressing satisfactorily," the Navy announced Friday night, in consolidating hard-won beach heads.

The terse Navy communiqué on the first big offensive of the United States and the United Nations gave only barest details. But it left little doubt that they were winning the early rounds of a conflict that, if successful, may lead eventually to an assault upon Japan itself.

With the Marines still in the thick of combat, Flying Fortresses

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Rationing of Oil If Needed; Nazis Slay War Prisoners; Textile Pay Raise Backed

The World's Day—August 15, 1942

Washington: Oil Rationing Due If Necessary

Oil, heating, and home insulating technicians completed a week of conferences with the Office of Price Administration in preparation for oil rationing if that proves necessary.

Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, appointed Robert W. Horton, Chief of the News Bureau of the Office of War Information, as Deputy OPA Administrator in charge of information and educational programs.

Passage of the tax bill in Congress before the end of September is expected by Senator Walter George (D) of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee which completed public hearings and recessed until Aug. 24. [Details: Financial Page.]

Europe: French Prisoners Slain by Germans

Germans killed 96 out of 600 French war prisoners who refused to work at a camp at Stettin, according to the Moscow radio.

Vichy's Ambassador to Turkey, Jean Helleu, has left for Syria, where it was expected that he would join the Fighting French.

Mainz in German Rhineland was described by the Neue Zürcher Zeitung's correspondent in Berlin as a city that "now belongs to the list of German cities which suffered great damage." Numerous buildings, including the Cathedral, were said to have been hit.

New England: Textile Pay Increases Approved

Wage increases approved in Washington for 61,000 New England Textile Workers. [Page 5.]

Fire hazards vanishing along Boston water front as result of Coast Guard wartime protective measures. [Page 2.]

National: Salvaging of Normandie Expedited

Salvaging of the capsized Lafayette, formerly the Normandie, is well ahead of schedule in New York harbor. Already large quantities of steel and rubber have been recovered. Efforts will be made to use the hull again.

Food stamps, originally designed to help dispose of farm surpluses, are being used now to support prices at levels calculated to encourage production of key products, including butter and eggs, according to the Agricultural Marketing Administration.

Wayne Thomis, Aviation Editor of the Chicago Tribune, told reporters after coming out of Federal Grand Jury chambers that he had been questioned briefly about a Tribune article of June 7 allegedly disclosing secret Navy information.

Mars, 70-ton flying boat of the U. S. Navy, took the air for the first time during several weeks in a "routine" test of refinements in two of the four new type 2,000 horsepower motors.

India: Demonstrators Fired on in Calcutta

Eight demonstrators were wounded when police in Calcutta, ending a period of quiet, fired into a crowd of demonstrators. The crowd had stopped street car service and cut telephone wires.

Labor: Bayonne Plant Reopens After Strike

Wheels rolled again in the Bayonne, N. J., plant of General Cable Corporation, but a Navy spokesman indicated that wildcat strikers could not expect to benefit at management's expense by forcing the Government to intervene in strikes.

Wage increases of 5 cents an hour for 225,000 General Motors Corporation employees were recommended by the majority of a War Labor Board panel.

Textile workers would receive a rise of 7½ cents an hour under a War Labor Board recommendation affecting 61,000 factory hands in North and South.

Americas: Trend From Axis Seen in Chile

Chile was seen veering toward a break with the Axis as President Rios officially accepted an invitation to visit the United States, probably in mid-October. High military, naval, and diplomatic figures will accompany him in a special plane.

Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, Mexico's commander on the Pacific Coast, exposed and denied propaganda rumors that Mexican troops would be sent out of the country.

Charter: London Papers in Belated Comment

Three London newspapers belatedly took editorial notice of the first anniversary yesterday of the signing of the Atlantic Charter. They stressed the fact that the hardest part of the struggle was yet to come and that it would be a long way to victory.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

'Individualist Group' of Britons

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Twenty-nine well-known Britons—peers, industrialists and writers—have organized an "individualist group" to advance their desires for fewer Government restraints on individual liberties.

The group is headed by Sir Ernest J. P. Benn, publisher and political writer, and includes the playwright-critic, St. John Ervine.

In its manifesto, issued yesterday, the "individualist group" said it "consists of members of different political parties who are united in the desire to restore to British public life that spirit of individual liberty and responsibility which characterized its period of greatness and which is today gravely threatened."

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Saturday, Aug. 15, 1942

Art, Music and Theater 12
Boston and New England News 2, 4, 5
Chess 8
Daily Features Page 17
Editorials 18
Education Page 9
Financial Pages 13-15
Radio Timetable 4
Sports Page 8
Successful Letter Writing 9
Theater Reviews, Timetable 4
The Home Forum 10
Everlasting Safety (With Dutch Translation)
Women's Club Activities 5

Weekly Magazine Section

Cover 1
The Durable Colonel Romulo 2
Winning the War With Food 3
"Japan Is On the Side of Japan" 4
Behind the Screens of the Art Museums 5
The Cost of Illiteracy: 15 Army Divisions 6
Patterns for a Postwar World 7
Cultivators of the Waste-land 8, 9
Books and Features 10-15

Weather Predictions

COOL | WARM | WARMER-DRIZZLE

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Harvard in War To Full Scope Of Resources

Nearly 3,000 men in uniform can be seen in yard—members of faculty at Washington

By William B. Frye

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard's venerable Yard is once again ringing to songs of marching men as America's oldest university plunges all-out into war activity.

On a scale never before disclosed to be so vast and far-reaching, war is working a transformation in Harvard life and gearing the resources of education to vital military objectives.

It is not a matter of training men, although nearly 3,000 uniforms may be seen in the Yard today.

It is not merely the sending of professors to Washington, although 300 are helping plan a world-wide war.

It is not merely new buildings, and sacrifice of old; nor the use of physics and chemical laboratories for secret research; nor the speeding of classes and the 12-month program, which 70 per cent of the undergraduates are taking; nor new courses in Russian, Japanese, and camouflage.

It's the spirit of Harvard that is transformed.

Marching under the Yard elms, the "singing statisticians"—members of the Army Air Corps studying at the Business School—join in a chorus to keep in step:

Off we go—into the wild blue yonder,
Climbing high—into the sun;
Here they come—zooming to meet our thunder,
At 'em, boys, give 'er the gun!

. . .

Snapping into line, the officers in the Navy Communications School, whose commanders have moved into the home of Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard President, march to classes every morning to the tune of "Anchors Aweigh" and other songs played over loudspeakers and echoing through the Yard.

Out on the grass of Soldiers Field, where inter-House athletics once were played, the Army Quartermaster Corps students now learn to roll 60-pound packs so tightly they will stay together on a double-quick march.

Even the regular Harvard undergraduates, of which there are 2,500 this summer, catch the spirit. A group of about 60 go out behind the Business School three afternoons a week into a rough, marshy field, and there practice guerrilla warfare.

Take a quick tour around the Yard and near-by Harvard grounds. Starting down by the Business School, south of the Charles River, where more than 1,800 Army and Navy men are studying, you see Carpenter Hall, a new red-and-gray building used as classroom for the Navy Supply Corps School.

The Supply Corps, you learn, will be expanded to 600 men on Aug. 31, and a new mess hall will be built to feed them all just back of Morgan Hall. It will cut into ground now used for tennis courts.

Also in the Business School, first institution in the Country, according to Assistant Dean Philip Hofer, to gear itself to the war effort, are the following units:

1. The "singing statisticians," a secret number of Air Corps men being trained to match, and surpass, for America, the widely-hailed German skill in organization of blitz warfare. Exactly what their duties will be when commissioned as second lieutenants cannot be disclosed, but it is announced that they will supply Air Corps officers "from the lowest squadron commander to the highest commanding gen-

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Refugees From Nazis 'Find' Selves in Britain

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 15—A tour of various parts of England and Scotland shows that, after various difficulties and vicissitudes, those civilians (women as well as men) who fled to the safety of England from Hitlerist Europe are at last settling down to a useful and happy life of work for the common victory.

At first the newcomers not only found themselves in strange surroundings, but unless they were in one or other of the armed services or the mercantile marine their hopes of suitable work were often frustrated. At first manual labor in the Pioneer Corps was generally the only employment for skilled and delicate fingers; the ranks of the professions and trades were tightly closed so that thousands of potentially useful war workers had to stay in enforced and bitter idleness.

Suspicion Is Lessening

Today comparatively few of the allied nationals are without suitable occupations. Some have trained and are training English workers, women as well as men, to handle industries which were previously unknown in Great Britain, others are working side by side with their English comrades, under English or other United Nations management.

It would be untrue to say there is no friction. But, on the whole, it is comparatively small. Some continental workers—Belgian and Polish for example—complain that "they had to work harder at home." Some British employers and some British workmen still view the foreigner in their midst

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Maine to Launch Eight Ships As Single Day's War Gesture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 15—This famous seaport city, together with the city of Bath on the Kennebec River, was preparing today for the biggest event in the modern history of shipbuilding in the Pine Tree State—the launching tomorrow of eight ships to be used in the United Nations' battle against the Axis.

Six of the ships will be launched from affiliates of the Todd Shipyards Corporation and the Bath Iron Works, Inc. At South Portland, the Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding Corporation will launch five cargo carriers of 10,000 tons each for the British Ministry of Shipping. At the near-by South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation, one Liberty Ship of 10,500 tons will be launched for the United States Maritime Commission.

Across the bay, 35 miles away and a few miles up the Kennebec River at Bath, two sleek destroyers built for the United States Navy will slide into the water from ways of the Bath Iron Works.

To the people of Maine tomorrow's event takes on special significance. It marks the high water-mark in a resurgence of an industry in which Maine at one time led the entire nation.

It was in Maine that Capt. George Popham, nephew of England's Lord Chief Justice, floated the first ship built in America—the Virginia, started in 1607.

The five cargo ships built for Great Britain will be hauled by tugs from huge, flooded "sunken basins"—the most modern departure in shipbuilding—at the yard of the Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding Corp. in South Portland. The sixth freighter, the Liberty

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

No 'WAVES' Ban on Makeup; Organization Shuns Mutiny

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—What a woman does with her face and her figure is her own business, the Navy maintains, and Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McAfee, Commander of the WAVES, Women's Naval Reserve unit, confirms it. The Navy wants no mutiny in its feminine ranks.

"We have no rules about make-up, although we don't want the women to be conspicuous," Commander McAfee said in an interview. "They are being carefully selected, and we will rely on their good judgment. Except for the visible uniform, there is no regulation as to what may be worn."

The Commander herself was not in uniform. The WAVES' uniform, she said, was being designed by Mainbocher, New York couturier.

"It takes a lot of time to get uniforms approved and they are just not ready yet," she said. "However, it will be a navy blue tailored suit. Officers and enlisted women's uniforms will be about the same except for the hat, buttons and insignia. Getting stockings of a uniform shade is one of the difficulties that is holding up the uniforms. We don't even know yet what material the stockings will be, but probably they will be lisle."

The hat, she said, would have interchangeable blue and white tops and a "havelock," a cover to protect the hat in rainy weather.

"The women joining the WAVES don't come in because they want to dress up; they want to serve their country," Commander McAfee said, reproving so much questioning on uniforms.

The WAVES' commander said she would not be at Smith College, training center for officer candidates, as director, but would make inspection trips to the Northampton, Mass., campus. Capt. Herbert Underwood of the United States Navy will be in charge of training.

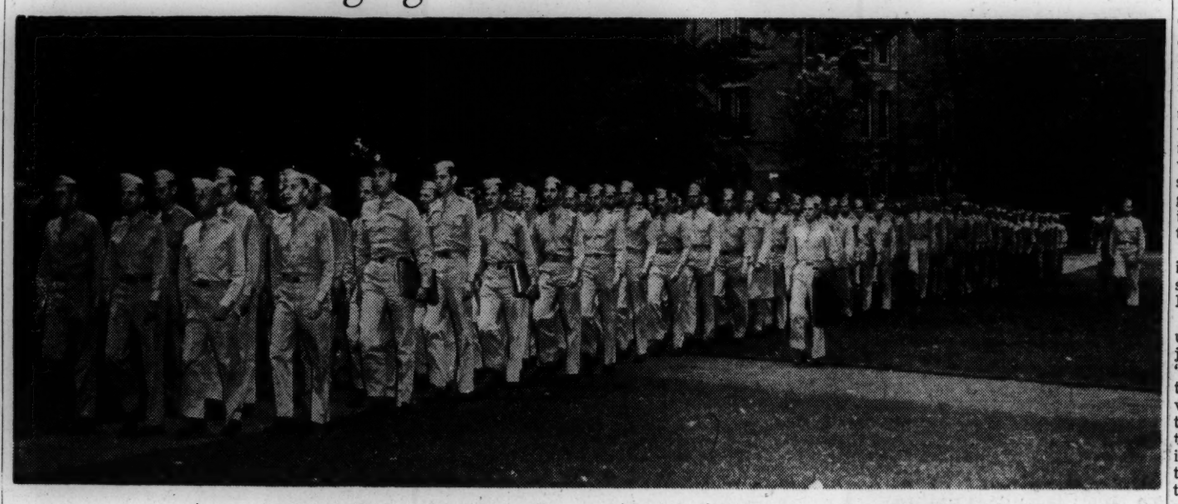
Staff instructors will be men, with a group of 45 women understudying them in order to replace the men with women administrators eventually, she said.

Aged Iron-Hulled Warship Destined for Junk Pile

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 15 (AP)—America's first iron-hulled warship, the 98-year old Wolverine, was consigned yesterday to the junkman to be scrapped for making into steel.

After listening to considerable debate, including an hour's plea by James Purcell, President of the Niagara Historical Society, to save the vessel for its historic value, City Council instructed its Engineering Department to take bids from scrap dealers for the ship.

'Singing Statisticians' at Harvard



Army Aviation Cadets Marching Through Yard at University in Cambridge

Officer cadets of the Army Air Force Statistics School at Harvard University are shown as they march singing through the Yard. Stationed at the Business School, they have gained the nickname "singing statisticians" for the way they march to class with music. These are a few of the nearly 3,000 men in uniform now to be seen in Harvard Yard.

3,000 Men in Uniform in Harvard Yard Give Picture of All-Out War Effort

Onetime Barracks for Revolutionary Troops Now House Future Soldiers and Sailors of the United States

Left: In this picture, Naval officers enrolled in the Radio Communications School at America's oldest University are shown moving into Hollis Hall in Harvard's Yard, long a point of interest for visitors to Cambridge. Hollis Hall was used as barracks for Continental troops who fought in the Revolutionary War. Center: This is the Navy's mess hall now—but it used to be the Harvard Freshman Union. Here "Yardlings" ate, played, and studied during their first year's stay at the college. Communications officers are shown coming out of the hall following a meal. Right: Cadets of the Army Quartermaster Corps are given practice in rolling their packs on Soldiers Field, home of Harvard's baseball games, with the Stadium, where many a hard-fought football contest has been staged, shown in the background.

Harvard's Full Resources Lent to Nation

Continued from Page 1

eral" with "vital facts concerning status of aircraft, personnel, operations, and supply for tactical use." This statistical school opened in June.

2. The Army Quartermaster Corps, numbering approximately 400, who take a 16-month course in the techniques of feeding, clothing, and transporting Army troops. This school dates from early 1941.

3. A total of 1,100 nonuniformed students who pledge themselves to seek a military or naval commission upon graduation or take a proffered war-industry job. Most of the 1,100 are taking a 12-month accelerated course for a certificate as "Industrial Administrator."

Crossing the Lars Anderson Bridge to the region of the riverside Houses, you learn that Harvard's regular students, crowded by all the new men in uniform, are doubling up in the formerly roomy suites until some are sleeping on upper and lower bunks. Freshmen have joined upperclassmen in the House rooms. They had to—the Navy took over half of their Yard dormitories and all of their eating place, the Harvard Union.

In the Yard, the Navy reigns supreme. Dr. Conant's house has been stripped of its rich furnishings and made into an office. Desks for officers of the Communications School are in the parlor, the reception room, and even the pantry. Dr. Conant has moved to near-by Dana-Palmer House, first Harvard astronomical observatory.

This school, for future radio officers, opened July 1 and now has 750 men. It will soon be expanded to 1,000. Many of the bluejackets live in Hollis Hall, where in the Revolutionary War, Continental troops were quartered.

North of the Yard, in Perkins Hall where Law School students once lived—there are only 180 law men now, compared with a peacetime 1,500—Army chaplains are quartered, in the Country's only school for these religious leaders. There are now 141 such chaplains, but it is expected that there will be 500 trained every month before long.

That's not all. Over in the Cruft Physical Laboratory, big, red-brick, sprawling structure, 523 Army and Navy officers are studying electronics—the art of radio detecting of enemy aircraft.

Next door, in the Engineering School, 25 Army engineers are learning methods of controlling the soil for airport construction. Their job is to make the airports "no muddier than they have to be."

There is many another small unit which may be found in basements or sub-basements of Harvard's imposing buildings. In the Littauer School of Public Administration, for example, one of the electronics laboratories is run in strictest secrecy. In Morgan Hall, at the Business School, a "fatigue laboratory" puts men through the heat of a desert, the cold of Russia, and the rarefied atmosphere of high flight to see what equipment they will need and how they will react.

Regular undergrads compete for the privilege of naval or military Reserve Officers Training Corps instruction. In the Army reserve, 550 cadets will be accepted this fall for field artillery training. They come out second lieutenants. In the naval branch, 280 men will be accepted. They emerge as ensigns.

The totals are impressive—approximately 2,800 men now in uniform; over 4,000 expected to be shortly.

For other students, the Navy's V-1 is available; also, the Army Enlisted Reserve Corps and Army Air Force Enlisted Reserve Corps.

Compulsory physical training for all men, not just freshmen, is instituted in a "toughening-up process."

Heading the list of prominent Harvard officials aiding the United States Government is Dr. Conant, who was recently appointed to a three-man committee to study the rubber-supply problem and get exact figures for President Roosevelt.

James M. Landis, Dean of the Law School, is National Director of Civilian Defense. Government professor William Y. Elliott is Chief of the Stockpiling and Shipping Imports Branch of the War Production Board. History Professor Samuel Eliot Morison, now Lieutenant Commander, is commissioned to write an official history of American naval operations in the war.

In his address to the Harvard Alumni Association this commencement, Dr. Conant outlined the objective of Harvard's all-out war program. "Education and scholarship as usual is no slogan for these days," he said.

"To speed the day when the Axis powers surrender without condition, we now dedicate the resources of this ancient society of scholars. To speed the day when we can walk once more in the full sunlight of human liberty, we stand ready to make whatever sacrifice is required."

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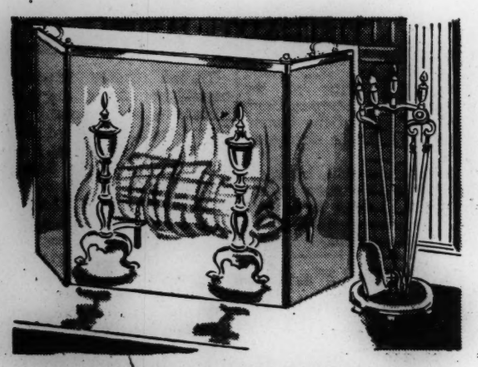

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Gladiolus Theme on 'Wedding' At Show Opening on Aug. 19

It will be a great day for the "bride and groom" when the New England Gladiolus Society opens its twenty-third annual exhibition in Massachusetts Horticultural Hall, Aug. 19, for the whole theme of the colorful displays will center on "the wedding."

Men in uniform will find themselves presented with corsages made from gladiolus by the New England Gladiolus Society, to be presented in turn to their young lady companions. The corsages will be made in one of the showrooms where visitors can watch them in production.

The exhibition, finest of its kind in New England, will pivot around a variety of arrangement classes, with several open to public competition on each of the two day sessions, Aug. 19 and 20.

The public competitions will follow the theme of the exhibition, calling for "bride's bouquet; bridesmaids' bouquet; boutonniere." At the same time, many of the outstanding blue ribbon winners of previous years have agreed to enter the new competitions.

Added to the many trophies available for this exhibition, there will be a new trophy for the best entry in the novice section. This is the Peter Robertson Trophy, offered by Mr. Robertson of Lexington who for many years has been a blue ribbon winner in the annual showings at the Hall.

The exhibition is attracting its usual distant clientele, including entries from Mrs. Robert E. White of Waterloo, Iowa, and Clarence D. Fortnam of Tyler Hill, Penn. Mrs. White's specimens are arriving in special containers by rail, while Mr. Fortnam is planning to attend the exhibition in person, bringing his entries with him.

Mr. Fortnam is an enthusiastic amateur grower who belongs to 26 gladiolus societies and has already shipped entries to 12 shows this year, the longest of his shipments going to the Washington State show at Tacoma. The 12 exhibitions he has entered have been in 11 different States and in the Province of Quebec.

Legion of Valor Members Coming

Men who for 25 years have been winning the nation's highest awards for valor on the field of battle will come to Boston tomorrow for a four-day convention to relive moments of selfless service in the interests of their country that have made them members of the national Legion of Valor.

Joining the ranks of these heroes this year are such men as John D. Bulkeley and James H. Doolittle, the latter winning the Distinguished Service Cross for his bombing of Japan.

Other awards to be represented are the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Navy Medal of Honor, and the Navy Cross, some of them being worn this year by men in uniform who have returned to military service after years in retirement.

Tomorrow's opening sessions at the Hotel Statler will include a welcoming of members, followed by memorial services at the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will address the delegates in Faneuil Hall Aug. 17. The convention will end Aug. 19.

Stolen: 6 Million In 'Gas' Mileage

State Office of Price Administration enforcement officials today told of the theft of 524 "A" books, 570 "C" books, and an undetermined number of "B" books from the office of the South Boston Rationing Board early this morning. These books represent a total of nearly 6,000,000 miles of driving.

The theft was reported by Morgan T. Ryan, Administrator of the Boston Board. Boston police, State police, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation were immediately notified, and serial numbers of the books were broadcast throughout the State.

All police officials of Massachusetts were asked to be on guard against attempted sale of the missing books.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL | WARM | WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Continued warm today with little change in temperature and gentle winds.

Massachusetts and Southwestern Maine: Little change in temperature today.

Remaining New England States: Little change in temperature today.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:22 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Sunday, 2:28 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Sunday, 3:03 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Monday, 3:24 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 8:16 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 8:15 p. m.

Henderson Voices Boost for Nelson

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 15 (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson yesterday replied to critics of Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board chief, asserting "I don't know anyone who knows American industry better than Nelson."

Mr. Henderson, here in the grass roots country to get a first-hand glimpse of the operation of the OPA in a small community, told a state-wide meeting of ration board members that he wanted to "say a word for Don Nelson because a lot of people have been critical of him in the last week or 10 days."

Mr. Nelson, said the Price Administrator, "has less ambitions for himself than any of the top people in Washington," and he added: "The country is lucky beyond words to have at the helm a man of such humility and capacity."

The OPA Administrator's reference to Mr. Nelson came after a busy day in which he talked with the man on the street in this picturesque New England community and even pitched in to help the local rationing board make out applications for sugar and tires.

Kunze Claims Molzahn Had No Plot Part

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 15 (AP)—Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, confessed member of a spy ring, claims that the Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn played no part in a plot to hand over American military secrets to the Axis, an assertion that brought from the prosecution accusations that the former Bund "Führer" is a Nazi who has hated America from boyhood.

Kunze, underwent a relentless cross-examination after testifying for the defense during which Prosecutor Thomas J. Dodd, Jr., charged him with attempting to "exculpate" the stocky, Philadelphia Lutheran pastor "because you have been ordered to."

The former national Bund leader, awaiting punishment under the espionage conspiracy indictment on which the Rev. Mr. Molzahn has been on trial during the past three weeks, denied the prosecutor's allegations and occasionally laughed at some of the charges.

The prosecutor accused Kunze of planning, while in Mexico earlier this year, "a rendezvous with Nazi submarines that have been taking such a terrible toll of lives up and down our coast," but the witness calmly insisted he intended to sail to Europe in a 26-foot boat he had ready when Mexican police arrested him late in June.

The Government charges that Kunze was attempting to flee abroad with military secrets collected in this country when he was apprehended.

Fire Hazards on Waterfront Vanish Under Safety Drive

Log of the Port of Boston

Old, dilapidated piers and structures, long recognized as fire hazards, are rapidly disappearing along the Boston waterfront as part of the port protection campaign of the Coast Guard. This grows out of the recent federal order giving power to the Captain of the Port to enforce measures to protect vessels, harbors, ports and waterfront facilities.

Port groups hail the work as the greatest progress along that line that has been made during years of peacetime effort. Unsightly hulks of once proud clipper ships that clutter up some sections of the upper harbor waterfront, which have defied efforts to have them broken up or removed, may succumb before the present vigorous program of prevention of sabotage and fire.

Two new fireboats have been put into service at this port by the Coast Guard and seven more for the general vicinity are scheduled to be added soon. A joint Government - civilian committee, recently established at the request of the Coast Guard, is already proving its value and efficiency, according to shipping men and port interests.

Acting on the theory that the cleaner a port is, the less danger exists of fire or sabotage the new group—known as the Boston Waterfront Advisory Committee—has appointed several subcommittees, one of which is specifically charged with working for port cleanliness. This is the Committee on Demolition or Removal of Abandoned Piers, Structures and Hulks, of which Andrew F. Lane of the Boston Port Authority Staff is chairman.

A list of all property along the strategic waterfront has been compiled, describing in detail each parcel of real estate. Where action is found to be necessary, the committee studies ways and means of cleaning it up and submits recommendations to the general committee, of which Richard Parkhurst, Chairman of the Boston Port Authority, is chairman. Cooperation of the Coast Guard and the Boston Fire Department is proving of inestimable value, committee members declare.

Evidence of the closely interwoven relations of the new committee with the Coast Guard is seen in the fact that Commander Frank M. Meals, Coast Guard Captain of the Port, has been named a member ex-officio of each subcommittee, permitting him to sit in on every discussion.

Captain Wilfrid N. Derby, District Coast Guard Officer of the First Naval District, is notified of each committee meeting by the chairman of the subcommittee, the better to co-ordinate and supplement the activities of both Coast Guard and committee.

Subcommittees, the appointment of which was made public today, and their respective chairmen, in addition to that for demolition of old structures, follow: Waterfront Fire Protection, headed by Chief Samuel Pope of the Boston Fire Department; Pier Patrols, Police and Watchmen, Capt. Lawrence H. Dunn, harbor master; Guarding Bridges and Bridge Approaches, George G. Hyland, Boston Commissioner of Public Works; Passes, Permits, and Identification, Arthur Long, Deputy Collector of Customs.

Leon Stone

Eight Ships to Be Launched Tomorrow

Continued from Page 1

Ship Ethan Allen, will slide down the ways at the Maritime Commission's adjacent South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation.

Two years ago there were just six employees on the pay rolls of the Todd-Bath and South Portland concerns. Today, more than 26,000 labor in the bustling plants to rush to completion the vessels so urgently needed for carrying the war to the enemy.

Two years ago, the mile-long site occupied by the two yards across the harbor from Portland was mostly marshland and fields. To make way for the giant structures, the builders had only to clear a few homes, several small sardine canneries and the almost forgotten shambles of a decrepit plant where wooden ships once took shape.

Three of the five "ugly duckling" freighters have been built in one basin and two in another. Opened flood gates permit the tide to float the vessels which are towed out to fitting piers. The gates are then closed as the tide recedes, water pumped from the berths, and keels laid for other ships.

Sponsors Named

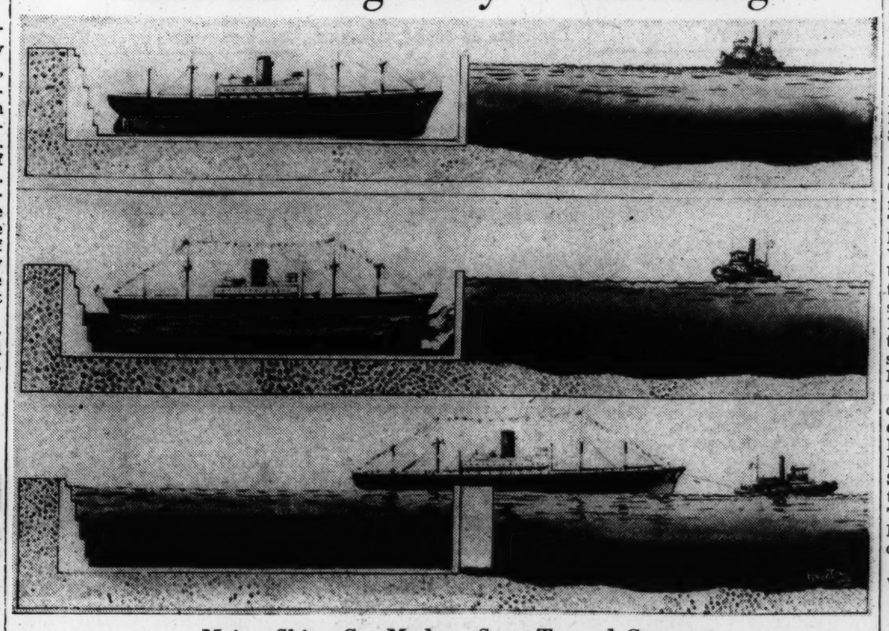
The five ships for Britain and their sponsors are: Ocean Wayfarer, Mrs. Ralph O. Brewster, wife of Maine's junior Senator; Ocean Stranger, Mrs. Harley M. Kilgore, wife of the Senior Senator from Maine; Ocean Traveller, Mrs. Joseph Haag, Jr., wife of a Vice-President of the Todd Shipyards Corporation; Ocean Seaman, Mrs. Alexander Symon, wife of a Director of the British Ministry of Shipping, Washington, D. C.; Ocean Gallant, Mrs. Peter V. O. Evans, wife of a Director of the British Ministry of Shipping, Portland, Maine.

Mrs. Harvey D. Gibson of New York, wife of an officer of the Manufacturers Trust Company of New York, will sponsor the Liberty Ship Ethan Allen.

The two destroyers will be named U. S. S. Conway and U. S. S. Cony after two State of Maine naval heroes of an earlier day. The Conway will be sponsored by Mrs. Frank E. Beatty of Arlington, Va., wife of Capt. Frank E. Beatty, U. S. N., aide to the Secretary of the Navy. The Cony will be sponsored by Mrs. William R. Sleight of Eastport, Maine, a first cousin, twice removed, from the late Joseph S. Cony, Acting Master U. S. N., after whom the ship is named.

Joining William S. Newell, one of the nation's foremost shipbuilders and guiding hand of the three Maine shipyards, at the Portland launchings, will be Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, Senator Brewster, and Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine.

American Ingenuity in Launching



Maine Ships Get Modern Start Toward Career

Five of the eight ships to be launched in Maine tomorrow will be towed from sunken basins in the manner shown above. This revolutionary method was used for the first time in 1939 at the Todd-Bath plant in South Portland where tomorrow's launchings will occur. The basins, which are nearly 500 feet long and 18 feet deep, are closed off from tidewater by heavy iron gates, and the ships are constructed in a horizontal position. When ready for launching, valves are opened and water from the bay flows in. When the water reaches the height of tidewater the gates are removed and a tug hooks onto the ship and tows it to a fitting-out dock.

Work Halted in Walkout At Fall River Woolen Mill

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 14 (AP)—Production at the River Mills, woolen yarn manufacturers, temporarily halted today when a majority of the 300 employees walked out in protest over failure to reach an agreement on proposed wage increases.

Columbia to Train Civilians For Postwar Administration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—An intensive civilian training of personnel to administer territories which may be liberated or occupied by United Nations troops will begin at Columbia University on Aug. 17 with the opening of a 48-week course in "International Administration," set up after consultation with departments and agencies of the United States Government.

With a number of Federal agencies and private war relief organizations contributing instructors or students or both to the program, Columbia University is looking ahead to the days when American and allied troops will drive the Axis from Europe's conquered countries and occupy Germany itself. At that moment, it is felt, there will be immense need for trained personnel to arrange feeding programs, install civil government, rehabilitate shattered economies and in general bind up the war wounds.

In what is believed to be the first educational program of its kind, Columbia is ready to train Americans for realistic administration of foreign lands, but the objectives will be a far cry from imperialism and a still farther cry from the instruction accorded potential Japanese and Nazi administrators trained in systematic looting.

Under War Department

Last April, the War Department inaugurated a School of Military Government to instruct its officers in international administration. With general Federal approval, but without official sponsorship, Columbia has installed a civilian program which will prepare personnel to work in conjunction with the military, when and possibly before the fighting stops. Forty-nine enrollees, possessing draft-exempt status of one form or another, have been registered, including a contingent from the Navy.

The faculty for the unique venture will include Columbia University professors, Government and one-time Government officials, among them men with experience in military administration after the first World War, and personnel drawn from the various war relief organizations of World War II, including the American Friends Service Committee (Quaker), the Greek War Relief Association and the Joint Distribution Committee.

The program will not be concerned with the actual framing of postwar programs or rehabilitation policies, but will seek to equip personnel to administer whatever plans may be adopted by the United Nations.

Tasks to Have Wide Range

"These administrative tasks," according to Dr. Schuyler Wallace, Professor of Government in charge of the program, "may be envisaged as ranging from those of the officer charged with maintaining security and administering temporarily the governments of the areas occupied, to those of the economic expert assisting in the rehabilitation and management of local economic conditions, or of the social worker who administers relief."

The courses of study will stress individual instruction in an intensive curriculum which will cram two years of classroom hours into one year. Individual students will be required to specialize in a single area, such as the Balkans, France, Germany, Belgium or Czechoslovakia. Course studies will concentrate on the language, law, government, history and economics of the given area, as well as on administrative policy and experience.

Offered under the auspices of the Faculty of Political Science in connection with the Parker Institute of International Affairs, the program is open to qualified individuals, officials, or private persons, who must be college graduates or specially equipped for the work. Applicants with experience in international relief work, who have had foreign residence, who are masters of foreign languages, or who possess special administrative ability will receive preference.

While the course opens on Aug. 17, applicants may enter at the start of the second quarter on Sept. 28, the University announced.

Soldiers' Vote May Determine Choice of New York Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 15—The soldier vote may be an important factor in the selection of a Governor of New York State, according to the State War Ballot Commission, where the machinery necessary to obtain the ballots of the thousands of men and women in the armed forces of the United States who are within the Continent is on at full tilt. It will be speeded up after the two major political parties have made their nominations.

Just now the activities of the Ballot Commission, which was authorized by the last Legislature and an appropriation of $100,000 given it, are centered on obtaining the names and addresses of the soldiers and other servicemen and servicewomen. In this task, which has been under way since June 16, the Commission has met with obstacles some of which threatened to stop the machinery.

While the Army and Navy have co-operated fully with the Commission in its work, there has been no co-operation from the Selective Service. For this reason the Commission has asked Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to endeavor to bring about the co-operation necessary. Governor Lehman has informed the Commission that he will try.

Thus far the Commission has received the names and addresses of about 8,000 men and women eligible to vote in the November election. An unofficial estimate places the number of New York State voters at between 400,000 and 500,000.

Applications for an absentee domestic ballot must be mailed prior to Sept. 15, so that on Sept. 22, the war ballot may be sent to the soldier's address. As fast as they are received, the applications for ballots are being sent out, for it is hoped to get them back before Oct. 30, although a vote mailed after that date will be accepted up to Dec. 10.

The State canvass will be made late in December, and should the voting for Governor be very close the soldiers' votes may make a difference.

Speaking of the effect that the soldier vote would have on the final result, an official of the War Ballot Commission who preferred to remain anonymous said it was estimated there were about 4,000,000 men in the armed forces. New York State has probably one-tenth of this number, so that 400,000 at least would be eligible to vote. In the Navy and Marines, some of the sailors and soldiers are under 21 years, but how many of them are in this category is unknown.

This same official said that the country weekly papers in the State have given the Commission splendid co-operation. Each paper was asked to print a notice calling attention to the application for a war ballot or an absentee ballot and the response has been very satisfactory. Many papers printed the notice without charge.

Texas Police Face Court in Negro Case

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle announced that the Government had initiated Federal Court action against two Beaumont, Texas, police officers for violating the civil rights of a Negro soldier.

Mr. Biddle said that he had ordered the filing of an information in Federal District Court at Houston against Policemen Blyde Brown and Billy Brown for mistreatment allegedly dealt Private Charles J. Reco on July 28, after Private Reco was ordered off a bus for taking a seat reserved for white passengers.

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Cartoons of the Week: Wake Up, America!

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

The Ramparts We Watch

Thomas, Detroit News

We Are Crossing the Atlantic, Not the Delaware

King, Des Moines Register

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New Jersey Senatorial Primary Entered by Seven Republicans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 15—There will be seven candidates competing for Republican senatorial nomination in this State, the winner to oppose United States Senator William H. Smathers, (D) incumbent, in November. Just before the deadline, Gill Robb Wilson, State Aviation Director, filed his nominating petition, following filing by Albert W. Hawkes, Montclair industrialist; Joseph A. Bower, Montclar banker; Harry M. Machette, of Bellville; Franklin Kielb of Maplewood; George O. Pullen of Trenton, and George H. Biehl of Teaneck.

In the face of this array of candidates, Wheeler McMillen of Hopewell, agricultural farm journal editor, mentioned as a potential candidate, has dropped out of the race, issuing a statement saying that he had decided it was best not to further complicate the Republican situation.

County leaders have now started taking sides in the contests despite the efforts of some State leaders to hold back from declaring themselves. Indications today, however, are that most of the county organizations would take a definite stand before the Sept. 15 primary.

Contest for Leadership

State Senator John Schroeder's wing of the Bergen County organization has declared for Mr. Hawkes while the wing led by Mrs. Edna R. Conklin, onetime national committeewoman, is supporting Mr. Bower. Mr. Schroeder is in a contest with Mrs. Conklin for the Bergen County leadership.

Mr. Schroeder's support of Mr. Hawkes brought immediate reaction from the Essex County Clean Government organization and an announcement by one of the lieutenants of Arthur T. Vanderbilt, Essex Republican leader, who is now in Maine, that the organization would go all the way in support of Mr. Wilson. Also lined up for Mr. Wilson are Lloyd B. Marsh, head of the Passaic County organization; State Senator Herbert J. Pascoe, leader of the Union County machine; William S. Birden, Mercer County chairman, and William E Sewall, Hudson County Superintendent of Elections.

E. Bertram Mott, Morris County chairman, favors Mr. Hawkes, but Wilson backers are trying to break into the Mott organization.

Mr. Hawkes also has support from William I. Leonard, Jr., Burlington County chairman, but a leadership fight now on in Burlington is expected to be a major factor in the primary there.

In South Jersey

South Jersey Republicans have thus far taken no position in the Senate contests, but Thomas A. Mathis of Ocean County, and I. Grant Scott, State Senate President, are reported to favor Mr. Wilson, and Robert C. Hendrickson, State Treasurer and Gloucester County leader, is out in the open for Mr. Wilson.

The contests for two seats in the House of Representatives made vacant by the decision of the Republican incumbents to enter the Army at the close of their terms gives additional zest to Garden State politics. In the Ninth Congressional District, now represented by Frank C. Osmers, four Republicans and one Democrat have filed, and in the Eleventh district, now represented by Albert L. Vreeland of East Orange, five Republicans and one Democrat are in the lists; in the Seventh, represented by J. Parnell Thomas, a member of the Dies committee, one lone Democrat has filed, and in the Second district, represented by Elmer H. Wene, Maj.-Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, chief of the United States Army Air Force in World War I, has announced his candidacy with the promise of support by a group of party leaders in the district.

Rains Worth Millions in Power

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Government power experts estimated that rainfall had contributed about $100,000,000 to the nation's war effort in the last few weeks.

The Geological Survey reported that, in contrast with the drought that menaced the output of aluminum for fighting planes a year ago, especially in the Southeast, heavy rains had filled many of the nation's great hydro-reservoirs to overflowing.

"Why, in one night," one power official said, "at least $1,000,000 worth of rain in terms of power has fallen in the Tennessee Valley alone."

The Geological Survey said the water artificially stored to produce hydroelectric power "exceeds that of one year ago and also exceeds the amount normally available on July 31," and in some parts of the Southeast water in power reservoirs is three times the volume of a year ago.

Hydro-plants now account for about one third of the nation's power production.

The War Production Board's power branch said a month ago that it could see no immediate prospect of a power shortage that would cripple war production. However, it continues to caution against possible local power deficiencies, especially in areas depending on plants using oil and coal to generate electricity.

Historic Paintings of Early Americans Shown in Display of Fire Engine Panels

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15—Fire engines were fancy affairs in the 1800s, adorned not only with gilt lettering, but with historic paintings done by early American artists, if one may judge by an exhibit now on at the Museum of the Insurance Company of North America here.

The volunteer firemen of those days liked to "doll up" their equipment with painted panels attached to the sides of engines or hose wagons. Thomas Sully, pupil of Gilbert Stuart and Benjamin West, and other artists were hired to "prettify" these panels, and they usually did it by painting portraits or other pictures thereon. A series of these panels is on view at the insurance company's museum.

Included in the Sully group is a portrait of Lafayette done in 1833 and taken from the engine of the Lafayette Hose Company of Philadelphia. Another panel is from the handpump of the Active Volunteer Fire Company of New York. Two other panels by John A. Woodside show "A Lady with A Harp" and "A Lady with A Banjo," while one of the best-known Woodside panels shows a portrait of George Washington in battle dress standing full length before a white horse.

The panels, made of mahogany, always were removed when the engines went to a fire. Sully, the painter, however, was a volunteer fireman in Philadelphia, and the records of the day show that he "never missed an opportunity to join the volunteers on their runs to fires."

Cardenas Blames Enemy For Talk About Troops

MEXICO CITY, D. F., Aug. 15 (AP)—Gen. Lazaro Cardenas was quoted here in press reports from the Pacific Coast port of Acapulco as accusing enemy agents of spreading false reports that Mexico was planning to prepare troops to "fight for the United States wherever the United States wishes to send them."

He said the agents' purpose was to interfere with Mexican defense plans. Señor Cardenas, a former President, had previously denied that Mexico was planning to send troops abroad. The newspaper La Prensa quoted him as saying Mexico declared war on the Axis on her own volition, free from any outside pressure.

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Household Articles

Rios' Visit Token of Shift?

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 15 (AP)—The announcement that President Rios would visit the United States this fall was taken by political leaders today as a sign that Chile was veering sharply toward a break with the Axis.

If Chile should join its 19 sister republics in the continental solidarity front, Argentina would be left alone as the only American nation on friendly terms with the Axis.

A large segment of Chilean opinion is ardently anti-Axis, and some political leaders who have been campaigning for a break predict that it now is inevitable—perhaps even before President Rios starts out in mid-October as President Roosevelt's invited guest.

Informed sources speculated that protection for Chile's 2,600-mile Pacific Coast would be a main point of any discussions in Washington. Weak defenses have been advanced frequently as the explanation for Chile's abstention from implementing the Rio de Janeiro recommendation for a diplomatic break with the Axis.

Informed sources said President Rios would be accompanied by high Army, Navy and Air Force officers and representatives of both houses of the Legislature.

In a cordial response to President Roosevelt's invitation, President Rios declared he was eager to meet the United States President, "whose vigorous democratic personality enjoys deserved admiration in Chile."

President Rios took office Feb. 2 following a provisional regime, which had succeeded President Aguirre, pro-United States Popular Frontist who passed on Nov. 25.

President Rios was the candidate of the pro-collaboration Radical Party. As recently as July 24, he declared that Chile might shift its position "if interests of the American continent require it."

Too Many Fingers On Dental Poster

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The United States Public Health Service, which is distributing posters to war plants urging workmen to take good care of their teeth, discovered to its chagrin yesterday that a dentist pictured on the poster has one too many fingers.

The dentist is shown probing into the open mouth of a husky workman. The left hand, which holds an instrument, has six fingers.

An argument is in progress among officials as to whether a six-fingered dentist is more efficient or whether the extra finger threat will keep people away from the dentist. Some contended that five fingers and one instrument in one mouth is enough.

Errol Flynn Now Citizen; Didn't Tell Press Agent

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 15 (AP)—Errol Flynn, Irish-born movie star, was granted American citizenship yesterday. He appeared unheralded, without a word to the publicity department of his studio.

The son of a Belfast biology professor, Mr. Flynn, whose 4-F draft classification belies the robust movie roles he portrays, has been described by his studio as attempting unsuccessfully recently to enlist in both Army and Navy.

Normal Production Resumed At General Cable Company

By the Associated Press

BAYONNE, N. J., Aug. 15—Production of war materials proceeded at a normal pace today at the General Cable Company plant where workers who participated in a wildcat walkout found that Navy operation meant that wages and working conditions in effect before the strike would prevail.

Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen quietly took over the strike-bound plant and posted a notice that "any interference with the operation of this plant is an offense against the United States."

In New York the National Association of Manufacturers characterized as confiscation and unfair the Government's seizure of the Bayonne plant.

William P. Witherow, N. A. M. president, praised President Roosevelt for his promptness in acting to enforce the National War Labor Board's decision to reopen the plant, but declared it was unfair to make management "an apparent dual offender" with the "outlaw" strikers.

Characterizing the management as an "innocent bystander," Mr. Witherow said in a letter to George W. Taylor, Vice-Chairman of the NWLB:

"Management will not be encouraged in war production by the knowledge that its best effort will be rewarded by confiscation if and when the labor party to collective bargaining chooses to defy Government."

In Washington a responsible Government official said notice probably would be served on employees of the General Cable Company that the Government did not intend to punish management for wildcat strikes among employees.

Other labor developments:

Birmingham, Ala.: Principals in the recent North Alabama bus strike reached an oral agreement yesterday described by National War Labor Board Mediator T. E. Dudley as a compromise on both sides.

Pittsburgh: A meeting of the 30-man policy committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Steel Workers of America from plants of the Bethlehem Steel Company has been called for tomorrow in Washington to discuss terms of "the almost completed contract" with the concern, the union announced.

Washington: The majority of a three-man panel recommended to the NWLB an increase of five cents an hour for more than 225,000 employees of the General Motors Corporation.

Two C. I. O. unions had asked for an increase of $1 a day, or 12½ cents an hour.

The majority also recommended a maintenance-of-membership clause, effective as of last Jan. 1.

The wage increase would be retroactive to April 28, the date the old contract expired.

The NWLB was reported today to have voted an increase of 7½ cents an hour for workers involved in three northern and southern cotton textile cases.

New York: The Wages and Hours Division of the United States Department of Labor announced yesterday a seven and one-half cents an hour increase in the minimum wage for 1,500 workers in the handkerchief industry, raising the rate from 32½ to 40 cents an hour.

Portland, Ore.: Aluminum production at the Troutdale plant of the Aluminum Company of America is being held far below capacity by a labor shortage, G. R. Stout, manager, said yesterday, adding that one entire production unit is idle.

Phillipsburg, N. J.: Distribution to approximately 400 former employees of the closed Edison Cement Company plant at near-by New Village of several hundred thousand dollars in bonus checks has started.

Russia to Get Cargo of War Goods From Argentine Anti-Axis Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—When the Russian steamer Maiakovski leaves an Argentine port on an undivulged date that is regarded as a military secret, it will carry to embattled Russia a gift from pro-Allied Argentines of 1,000,000 pesos ($250,000) worth of medical supplies, food, clothing and shoes. The gift has been made in the face of police opposition under state-of-seige restrictions qualifying pro-United Nations work as "Communist activities."

Since Argentines are forbidden to effect the shipment themselves because the authorities did not wish to appear before the Axis as violating neutrality, since Russia has no diplomatic representation in Argentina, efforts are now being made to enlist the informal good offices of Allied Embassies for facilitating the necessary export license. Because United States Ambassador Norman Armour last December became unofficially interested in facilitating the first shipment, with which there were no difficulties, it is believed that a similar interest may be taken in this, the largest single Argentine contribution to the Allied cause.

Five democratic organizations contributed their joint efforts toward the million peso gift: the Jewish Committee for Aid to the Allies; the Argentine Sanitary Committee; the Junta de la Victoria presided by Señora Ana Rosa S. de Martinez Guerrero; the Junta Juvenil de la la Libertad, a democratic youth organization; and Dr. Augusto Bunge's Commisión Democratica Argentina. Dr. Bunge pioneered aid to Russia here and succeeded in co-ordinating the aid of all pro-Allied organizations.

The Bunge Committee specialized in sending 3,000 pairs of shoes made to witstand the rigors of the Russian winter. A special shop was installed in the Committee's headquarters, where the shoes were made by expert workmen with materials contributed by democratic Argentines. Some of the shoes are lined with sheepskin. Their manufacture was supervised by an expert Russian bootmaker and veteran of the last war, who knows what footwear a soldier needs in fighting on the frozen steppes.

Dr. Augusto Bunge forged into international prominence some time ago when the Government of (the then Acting) President Castillo took action against him for his pro-Russia activities along with 50-odd other so-called "Communists" whom Dr. Castillo decreed into exile. Collectively challenging the Executive decree, none left their homes despite the alternative threat of being sent into "confinement" if they did not comply. They were not molested, however, but the exile decree still stands.

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Fourth Floor

Week-End Radio Programs—Shostakovitch Seventh at Tanglewood

Carl Sandburg Narrator For New 'Lincoln Portrait'

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Edwin McArthur completes his guest conductorship of the Summer Symphony with Cadman's American Suite for Strings in three parts: "The Indian," "The Negro," and "The Old Fiddler." Other selections are Sanders' Little Symphony in G minor, and Prelude and Love-Death from Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," BLUE-WHDH, 9 p. m.

The Chicagoland Music Festival presents Nathaniel Shilkret's march overture, "Victory," under the direction of Henry Weber. There will be singing by a chorus of 500 voices, under the direction of Dr. Edgar Nelson, MBS-WNAC, 9 p. m.

Louis Fischer, American news correspondent, recently returned from India, where he was a house guest of Gandhi for a week; Sir Norman Angell, author and lecturer, and Anup Singh, a Hindu Sikh and follower of Gandhi, will discuss "The Future of India" on "People's Platform," CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

Sunday

Clifford Herzer, appearing by special permission of the U. S. Navy, and Jascha Zayde, pianists, will play the piano parts of Saint Saëns' "Carnival des Animaux" on "Music Hall on the Air."

Excerpts from Borodin's opera, "Prince Igor"; "Waltz for Strings" by Nicolai Berezowski and Mozart's C Minor Symphony No. 40 are the major works on the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony program, conducted by Howard Barlow.

Robert Mann, violinist, is soloist with the Chautauqua orchestra, Albert Stoessel, conductor. Mr. Mann will play Beethoven's Overture to "Egmont"; Barber's "Essay No. 1," and Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," Blue, 3:15 p. m., WHDH, 3:30 p. m.

Carl Sandburg, poet and biographer of Abraham Lincoln, is the narrator, when André Kostelanetz conducts the first radio performance of Aaron Copland's "A Lincoln Portrait," written for orchestra and speaker, with text derived from Lincoln's own writings and speeches. CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

Lieut.-Commander Mildred H. McAfee, chief of the WAVES, will discuss plans for their training school at Smith College, on "Womanpower," CBS-WEEI, 12:15 p. m.

"Economic Basis of Peace" is the subject to be discussed on the "University of Chicago Round Table." The participants are Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture; Stuart Chase, economist, and Theodore O. Yntema, professor of statistics at the University of Chicago, NBC-WBZ, 2:30 p. m.

"When Should We Start Feeding Europe?" will be discussed on the "American Forum of the Air." Speakers are Dr. Frank Kingdon, author, and president of "Union Now, Inc."; Mrs. Benjamin Watson, lecturer, and president of Belgians in Britain; Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, and Miss Mary Hillyer, director of Post War World Council, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Jan Masaryk, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovakian Provisional Government, participates in the discussion of "Post War Reconstruction," on "Answering You." Other speakers will discuss British employment of alien workers, and the British Colonial policy.

Al Jolson, stage and screen actor, Alec Templeton, pianist, and Block and Sully, comedians, are guests on "Star-Spangled Vaudeville," with Walter O'Keefe as master of ceremonies. Raymond Paige and his orchestra furnish music, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Scotland's role in the war will be presented on "Britain to America." The program will open with a pipe band playing "Hieland Laddie." Leslie Howard is narrator, NBC-WBZ, 5:30 p. m.

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Margaret Bartello Teaches an Interested Group

Miss Bartello, a teacher at the Julia Ward Howe School, is the instructor to this group of youngsters from the Lucretia Crocker Playground in Jamaica Plain at the Educational Center of the Animal Rescue League, 51 Carver Street, on how to care for pets.

On Summer Stages

Massachusetts

Dennis—Cape Playhouse: "The Bat," with Dorothy Sands, Cora Witherspoon, Otto Hulett, Harry Ellerbe.

Chatham—Monomoy Theater: "A Pair of Sixes," (Wednesday through Saturday).

Rockport—Forbes Theater: "Aaron Slick from Punkin' Crick," (Wednesday through Saturday).

Holyoke—Valley Players: "Skylark."

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater: "Ladies in Retirement," (Tuesday through Saturday).

Andover—Andover Drama Festival: "Anything Goes," (Monday only).

Maine

Boothbay Harbor—"Berkeley Square" (Wednesday through Saturday).

New Hampshire

Peterborough — Peterborough Players: "Mary's Ankle," (Thursday through Saturday).

First Concert Performance Directed by Koussevitzky

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 15 (AP)—The first concert performance in the western hemisphere of Dmitri Shostakovitch's Seventh Symphony was given last night by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky and his student orchestra at a special Russian Relief benefit concert attended by Maxim Litvinoff, the Russian Ambassador.

The symphony, composed during the attacks on Moscow, was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm by nearly 5,000 persons assembled in the famed Music Shed at Tanglewood.

Previously played over the radio by Arturo Toscanini and the NBC Orchestra, the symphony so stirred the audience that they applauded after each of the four movements (regular Boston Symphony audiences never applaud between movements) and then gave the orchestra and its distinguished conductor a five-minute ovation at the end.

Litvinoff was presented to the audience from the stage, after Dorothy Thompson had spoken on behalf of Russia, and then returned to a box close to one occupied by Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, who is summering at Lee.

Edward C. Carter, of New York, president of Russian Relief, Inc., also asked for support of the organization.

The special program included opera excerpts, given in the theater, chamber music, and folk dancing on the lawn.

The formal evening program closed with solos by Albert Spaulding, violinist, Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist, and Dorothy Maynor, soprano, who made her debut from the same stage two years ago.

G. & S., Oct. 5

The Gilbert and Sullivan company which was heard at the Majestic Theater last season will begin on Oct. 5 a return engagement of three weeks at the same house. It is now known as the Boston Comic Opera company.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Aug. 17

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 17.75mc and 15.35mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Playground Children Learn Kindness to Animals Pays

Playground youngsters are going to summer school this year—a summer school for kindness to animals.

For the first time in its history, the Animal Rescue League Educational Center, long known for its work among the schools, has opened a summer session in a building next to the League headquarters at 51 Carver Street.

Here, daily from 2 to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday, through movies, marionette shows, the stories, children are instructed in animal life and taught to have kind consideration for every living thing.

These programs which began on Aug. 3 are under the supervision of Miss B. Maude Phillips, Director of Education, whose work in this field started in Labrador at the Grenfell Mission in 1932.

It was at the suggestion of Sir Wilfred that Miss Phillips took up puppetry as a means of entertainment-instruction for children. "Peter Rabbit," and "Uncle Josh," modeled from a real fisherman in Labrador, are among the most popular characters of her marionettes, Miss Phillips says.

After her success in Labrador, the Education Director was welcomed in the schools of New England and since 1933 has traveled about in a station wagon from school to school, visiting nearly 300 and giving performances before 70,000 children during the season.

The summer school experiment was an instant success, and Miss Phillips finds her little auditorium crowded daily with from 80 to 100 youngsters from the neighborhood and nearby playgrounds.

She hopes within a short time to have a "lending zoo" at the Center, where children who have no pets may come in to observe or even borrow animals for a half hour or so, just to have the "feel" of really owning a pet.

More and more, the Education Director says, these children will be encouraged to take part in the summer school programs, writing their own little animal plays, making marionette dolls and drawing pictures to illustrate their lessons.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change of Schedule

Massachusetts

Springfield—Week of August 17-22, inc., 9:30 a. m., WMAS, 1450kc.

FM Programs

W67B, Boston (6.42)

3:00 p. m.—News: Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—Dance Orchestra: War Bonds.
4:00 p. m.—News: Military Band.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News: Organ Recital.
5:15 p. m.—South American Way.
5:30 p. m.—"Half and Half."
6:00 p. m.—News: Rainbow Trio.
6:15 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's orch.; news.
6:30 p. m.—Mandolettes.
6:45 p. m.—NBC Salon Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—News: Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Ben Klasser, tenor.
8:30 p. m.—"Concert Hall."

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

1:30 p. m.—First baseball game: Red Sox-Washington Senators.
3:30 p. m.—Baseball Interviews.
3:45 p. m.—Second baseball game: Red Sox-Washington.
4:00 p. m.—Dance Orchestra: Music.
4:30 p. m.—Ray Kinney's Orchestra.
4:45 p. m.—Sports Comments.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, commentator.
7:00 p. m.—Music; dance music.
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Jimmy Grier's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club.
8:30 p. m.—Bob Crosby's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Chicagoland Music Festival.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, commentator.
10:15 p. m.—Tropical Serenade.
10:45 p. m.—Chuck Foster's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Ted Lewis' Orchestra.

For Sunday, Aug. 16

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
3:15 p. m.—Edwin Le Mar Trio.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—"We Believe."
5:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
5:15 p. m.—Eddie Dean, tenor.
5:30 p. m.—"Britain to America."
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—"Victory Parade."
7:00 p. m.—News; Hawaiian Serenade.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Robert Royce, tenor.
7:45 p. m.—String Quartet.
8:00 p. m.—News; military band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Symphonic Strings."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Johnny Long's Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—Reviewing Stand. Forum.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Church.
5:00 p. m.—"I Hear America Singing."
5:30 p. m.—Marine Corps Show.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Overseas Report.
6:30 p. m.—"Nobody's Children."
7:00 p. m.—"Voice of Prophecy."
7:30 p. m.—Stars and Stripes in Britain.
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:00 p. m.—Concert Hall.
10:00 p. m.—John M. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Tommy Tucker's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—"This Is Our Enemy."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Recorded "Answering You."

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Othello," starring Paul Robeson, with Uta Hagen, Jose Ferrer and Margaret Webster. Directed by Miss Webster. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:39.

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"The Shining Hour," presented by N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

Esplanade Concert

No concert tonight.

Sunday, Aug. 16, at 8

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road, 8 p. m.—Wheeler Beckett, Guest Conductor. Assisted by the Apollo Club of Boston.

Symphony No. 6, in F major ("Pastoral"), Op. 68 .... Beethoven
I. Allegro ma non troppo. (The cheerful impressions excited on arriving in the country.)
II. Andante molto moto. (By the book.)
III. Allegro. (Peasants' Merrymaking.)
IV. Allegro. (Thunderstorm.)
V. Allegretto. (The shepherd's song: glad and thankful feelings after the storm.)
Prisoners' Chorus from "Fidelio" .... Beethoven
From "Faust" .... Gounod
a. Waltz Scene b. Soldiers' Chorus
From "Tannhäuser" .... Wagner
Song to the Evening Star
Trombone Solo: Lucien Hansotte
Pilgrims' Chorus
Hungarian March, "Rakoczy"....Berlioz
"By the Beautiful Danube" .....Strauss
(As originally composed, for men's voices)

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 2, 5, 8. "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.

Fenway—"This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Keith Memorial — "March of Time." 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:20, 9:05. "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45.

Kenmore—"Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. 2:30, 5:50, 9:15. "Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 1:10, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 9:50. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern — "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Orpheum—"Mrs. Miniver," Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:15, 10.

Paramount — "This Above All" Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:35. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 9:35 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:05.

RKO-Boston — "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. 9:10, 11:45 a. m., 1:55, 4:20, 6:45, 9:15. Stage Show: 10:35 a. m., 12:55, 3:20, 5:45, 8:10, 10:35.

Scollay — "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater — "Dr. Josef Ranald," "Travel Picture," "Women in Photography," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State — "Mrs. Miniver," Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson. 11:02 a. m., 1:47, 4:32, 7:17, 10:02.

Strand - Huntington Avenue — "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor, Lana Turner. 2:30, 5:50, 9:10. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Telepix — "Heroic Sevastopol," "Eskimo Bride," "Robert Benchley," "Quiz Kids," "Food for Defense," color cartoons and 30 minutes of late news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux — "Smart Alecs," with the East Side Kids. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:15, 7:45, 10:20. "Convoy," Clive Brook. 10:45 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:25, 9.

Tremont — "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien, Brian Donlevy. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:20, 6:35, 10. "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:20.

Uptown—"I Was Framed," Michael Ames, Julie Bishow. 2:40, 5:40 8:20. "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 1:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:30. "I Was Framed," Regis Toomey. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "This Gun for Hire," Robert Preston, Veronica Lake. "In Old California," John Wayne. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis, George Montgomery. "Rubber Racketeers," Richard Cordez. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "Two Latins From Manhattan," Joan Davis. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Tortilla Flat," Hedy Lamarr. "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. 1:30, 7:45.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 3:15, 6:40, 9:40. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.
Brookline Village: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. 2:30, 6, 9:30. "Suicide Squadron," Anton Walbrook. 4:15, 8.
Cleveland Circle: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Mystery in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 2, 8.
Harvard: "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore. 2, 8.
University: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:30, 5:30, 8:40. "March of Time—Men in Washington." 2, 5:10, 8:25.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. "Treat 'Em Rough." 2, 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "In Old California," John Wayne, Binnie Barnes. "Drums of the Congo," Stuart Erwin. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. 2:50, 6:29, 9:40. "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. 1:10, 4:49, 8:09.
Codman Square: "Tortilla Flat," Hedy Lamarr. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. "Mystery in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters, Dick Foran. 3:34, 8:34. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 2:10, 7, 9:43.
Park: "Remarkable Andrew," Ellen Drew. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis, Walter Huston. "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. 2:55, 9:10. "Myster in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 1:53, 8:08.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. 2:30, 6, 9. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 4:05, 7:35, 10:35.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Private Snuffy Smith," Bud Duncan. "Doctors Don't Tell," Florence Rice, J. Beal. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.
Maplewood: "Klondike Fury," Edmund Lowe. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "The Real Glory," Gary Cooper, Andrea Leeds. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45.
Strand: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "I Was Framed," Regis Toomey. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 1:15, 4:35, 7:55. "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. 3, 6:20, 9:40.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, George Brent. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland. 3:05, 8:05. "Hay Foot," William Tracy. 2:30, 6:45, 10:25.

MELROSE—Melrose: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd, Laird Cregar. "Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Ship Ahoy," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert, Mischa Auer. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Mystery in the Big House." 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Yokel Boy," Albert Dekker, Joan Davis. "Yukon Patrol," Allan Lane, Lita Conway. 2, 8.
Strand: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. "Our Russian Front." 2, 8.
Boulevard: "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. "Our Russian Front." 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis, Herbert Marshall. "Marry the Boss' Daughter," Brenda Joyce, Bruce Edwards. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell. "Twilight on the Trail," William Boyd, Andy Clyde. 2, 8.
Strand: "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. "Secrets of Wasteland," William Boyd. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. 2:09, 7:54. "The Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 3:42, 9:27.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. "The Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. Continuous from 2 p. m.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien. "Girls' Town," Edith Fellows. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "To the Shores of Tripoli," John Payne, Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell. 2, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Ship Ahoy," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "A Close Call for Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell and Red Skelton. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan, Paul Henreid. "S O S Coast Guard," Ralph Byrd, Maxine Doyle. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich, Fred MacMurray. 3:48, 8:08. "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien, Brian Donlevy. 2:15, 6:30, 9:48.

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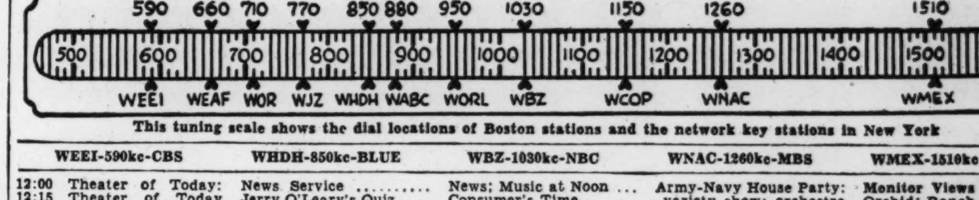
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today:	News Service	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party:	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Theater of Today	Jerry O'Leary's Quiz	Consumer's Time	variety show; orchestra	Orchid; Ranch Melodies.
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood": drama	Hour: talk; music	Terrace Room Ensemble.	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	News Service	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	"Whatcha Know, Joe"	News Service	Council for Democracy.
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Consumer's Talk	"Whatcha Know, Joe"	'Coast Guard on Guard'	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Science Adventures.	Al and Lee Reiser, piano	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	First Baseball Game:	Nancy Mase, songs
1:45	Symphonettes	Musical Program	News Service	Boston Red Sox -	Short Story Editor
2:00	News; "Of Men and	Fantasy in Melody	Matinee in Rhythm	Washington Senators	Victory Program
2:15	Books": interview.	Fantasy in Melody	Summer Strings	baseball game	Victory Program
2:30	United We Stand..	Air Express Music	Marine Band	First Baseball Game:	Organ Recital
2:45	United We Stand..	Fishermen's Program	Marine Band	Boston Red Sox -	News reports
3:00	University Trio:	Royal Canadian Air	Adventures in Research.	Washington Senators	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	Chamber Music	Force Band	"Saturday Special"	baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Red Cross Club	News; Orchestra	Charles Dant's Orch.	Baseball Interviews	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Buffalo Serenade	Mitchell Ayers' Orch.	Charles Dant's Or.; News	Second Baseball Game:	Wartime Buying; Orch.
4:00	'Hello from Hawaii':	News Service	Pan American Holiday.	Boston Red Sox -	Dance Matinee: records.
4:15	variety show; News	Air Express Music	Pan American Holiday.	Washington Senators	Dance Matinee: records.
4:30	Sports Comments	Club Matinee; variety	"Smarty Party"; music.	baseball game	Dance Matinee: records.
4:45	Sports Comments	Club Matinee; News	"Smarty Party"; music.	Second Baseball Game:	Dance Matinee: records.
5:00	Matinee at Meadow-	Music for Young Ameri-	"At Ease": Pete Brescia's	Boston Red Sox -	Dance Matinee: records.
5:15	brook: Stan Ken-	cans	Orchestra	Washington Senators	Dance Matinee: records.
5:30	ton's Orchestra	Music for Y'ng Americ'ns	Three Suns; vocalists	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Mat. at Meadowbr'k	"Let's Swing"	"Symphony in Swing"	Sports Matinee	News reports
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Baseball Scores; Sports
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	News; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Songs and Variety	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Edward Tomlinson, talk	News Review	Dramatization	Sports of the Day
7:00	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel	"Noah Webster Says":	Music; Dick Kuhn's Or.	"March to Victory"
7:15	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel	McQuarrie's Quiz	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.	Music; News
7:30	Man Battle Stations	"Swop Night"	Bauer & Raiman, p'nists	"Confidentially Yours"	Victor Herbert's Music.
7:45	Songs of the Sea	"Swop Night"	"War in the Air"	Jimmy Grier's Orch.	Treasury Star Parade.
8:00	Soldiers With Wings	Earl Godwin, News	"Keeping Up With Rose-	Visit to American Eagle	American Waltzes
8:15	variety show	Gibbs & Finney: comedy	mary": sketch	Club, London	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30	"Commandos": war	"The Green Hornet":	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Your Hit Parade Songs"
8:45	adventures; News.	mystery drama	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Your Hit Parade Songs"
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	Summer Symphony Con-	National Barn Dance:	Chicagoland Music Fes-	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	cert, Edwin McArthur,	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	tival: Orch.; Chorus	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	conductor	Dramatization	Chicagoland Music Fes-	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Harry De Angeli's Orch.	Dramatization	tival: Orch.; Chorus	cal Album
10:00	Serenade": music.	'New Prescott Program':	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, News.	Five Star News
10:15	Dr. Herbert J. Davis	variety show	'Labor for Victory': talks	"Tropical Serenade"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Rideout; Music	"Stag Party": variety	Ted Steele's Radio Club	"Tropical Serenade"	Kay Kyser's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	show	Ted Steele's Radio Club	Chuck Foster's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orch.
11:00	News; G. F. Elliot.	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
11:15	Jack Edwards' Orch.	News Service	WEAF's 20th Birthday	Dick Kuhn's Orch.	Claude Thornhill's Or.
11:30	Dance music	Fishermen's Program	Party; NBC Symphony	Ted Lewis's Orchestra.	Day's End; music
11:45	Dance music	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Or.; Guests; Greetings.	Ted Lewis's Orchestra.	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Bert Buhr-	News Service	News; Charles M. Cour-	Radio Carollers	
8:15	man, Organ Recital	Religious program	boin, organ recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	News Service	Petite Musicale	
8:45	Circle	Music for Sunday	NBC String Quartet	News Service	
9:00	News of the World.	Music for Sunday	World News Roundup	Sunday Morning Sere-	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15	Religious program.	Variety Program: Samuel	Church School of Air	nade	Religious service
9:30	Dramatization	Fisher, conductor	"Words and Music"	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:45	Gypsy Caravan	Variety program	"Words and Music"	nade	Gems of Melody
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties	"Highlights of the Bible"	"Uncle Bob": children's	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties	"Highlights of the Bible"	program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan.	Religious services	"Thrilling Stories"	Australian News	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan.	Religious services	Vi & Vilma: songs; piano	Walter Compton, News.	Services of The Mother
11:00	News: "Everybody's	Religious services	News; Rhapsody of the	Services, Cathedral	Church, The First
11:15	Church"; guest	Religious services	Rockies: Orchestra	Church of St. Paul	Church of Christ, Scien-
11:30	Invitation to	Religious services	Harmony Hall	Services, Cathedral	tist, in Boston, Massa-
11:45	Learning; guests	Religious services	'Commando Mary': talks	Church of St. Paul	chusetts
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	"Sunday Down South":	Alvino Rey's Orch.: "Sa-	News Report
12:15	"Womanpower"	Weekly War Journal	Boat Launching: Talks	lute to the States"	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall: Symphony	Newsroom of the Air	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Orchestra; soloists	Dave Rose's Orchestra	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
1:00	'Twenty-second Let-	Music Hall: Symphony	"People": Robt. St. John	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:15	ter'; drama	Orchestra; soloists	Novachord; Ted Steele.	Camp Wheeler Band Con.	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:30	News; Bobby Tucker	Cavalcade of Song	"Silver Strings"	Religious program	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	and Chorus	Cavalcade of Song	News Service	Religious program	Studio speaker
2:00	Spirit of '42	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	"Old-Fashioned Revival	"Music Americana"
2:15	Spirit of '42	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Hour": speaker	"Music Americana"
2:30	St. Louis Municipal	Show of Yesterday and	Round Table Discussion.	"Old-Fashioned Revival	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	Opera; News	Today: music-drama	Round Table Discussion.	Hour": speaker	gram: talk; music
3:00	Columbia Broad-	News Service	Music for Neighbors	Johnny Long's Orch.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	casting Symphony;	Poetry and organ	Upton Close, talk	Johnny Long's Orch.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Howard Barlow,	Chautauqua Symphony	'The Army Hour': drama;	BobAllen's Orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	conductor	Or.; A. Stoessel, cond.	speakers; band, choir.	BobAllen's Orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	Columbia Broad-	Religious program	"The Army Hour"	'Reviewing Stand': aus-	Religious program
4:15	casting Symphony;	Religious program	"The Army Hour"	pices Northwestern Un.	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz'	Alice and Adrian, Songs	"We Believe": orchestra;	Young People's Church	"Just Quote Me"
4:45	Or.; Carl Sandburg	Alice and Adrian, Songs	choir; soloists; talk	of the Air	"Just Quote Me"
5:00	Family Hour: Doro-	Moylan Sisters, songs	News: Musicale	'I Hear America Singing'	The Concert Hour
5:15	thy Kirsten, Deems	Olivia Santora, songs	Music of the Americas	'I Hear America Singing'	The Concert Hour
5:30	Taylor; or.; chorus	"Army-Navy Game"; Joe	Britain to America: Les-	Marine Corps Show:	The Concert Hour
5:45	Wm. Shirer's News	Rines' Orch.	lie Howard, narrator	chorus; orchestra	The Concert Hour
6:00	Edward R. Murrow.	Religious program	Garden Gossip	Wythe Williams, News	Sports; News
6:15	"Dear John," Sk.	Religious program	U. S. Coast Guard Band	Overseas Report	Irish Melodies
6:30	Sergt. Gene Autry:	Terry O'Toole; variety	News Commentator	News Service	Religious program
6:45	drama; music	show	"Let's Be Neighbors"	Baseball News	Religious program
7:00	'Our Secret Weapon'	News; Baseball results	Mary Boland in "Jo-	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:15	Melody Weavers	"Man Battle Stations"	sephine Tuttle': comedy	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:30	'We, the People, at	"Quiz Kids": Don Mc-	"Bandw'g'n" Al Tucker's	"Stars and Stripes in	Central Baptist Church
7:45	War": interviews	Neill, Guest M. C.	Bd.; Jeeter-Pillars' Or.	Britain"	of Quincy: Rev. Frank
8:00	World News	Earl Godwin, News	"Star-Spangled Theater"	American Forum of the	C. Hageman
8:15	World News	Gibbs & Finney: comedy	with Walter O'Keefe	Air	Central Baptist Church
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family":	American Forum of Air.	Classical Album
8:45	drama; E. Sevareid	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, News	Classical Album
9:00	"Mischa, the Mag-	Clare Booth, Talk	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Concert Hall	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:15	nificent": comedy.	"The Parker Family"	Round": musicale	Concert Hall	Hour
9:30	Star Theater: Jane	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Concert Hall	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:45	Froman; or.; songs	"A Man and His Music"	miliar Music	Concert Hall	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	John B. Hughes, News	They, Too, Liked Music.
10:15	It": quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra and chorus	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	They, Too, Liked Music.
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour": John	Religious program	"This Is Our Enemy":	News report
10:45	Dance Time	J. Anthony, director	Religious program	OEM Dramatic Series.	Army Recruiting Talk.
11:00	News; E. Sevareid.	News; Orchestra	"Victory Parade,' star-	News Service	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:15	They Live Forever.	Dance orchestra	ring Truth-Consequences	Dance orchestra	Chuck Foster's Orch.
11:30	They Live Forever.	Dance orchestra	Author's Playhouse:	'Answering You': British	Day's End; music
11:45	Dance orchestra	Dance orchestra	dramatizations	Govt. Officials Program.	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	Clara-Lu-'n'-Em	Breakfast Time	"Road of Life": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Talk: A. Antonini's Or.
11:15	"Second Husband".	Breakfast Time	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	String Time	"Against the Storm": sk.	Yankee House Party	Kenny Baker, Songs
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Joan Brooks, Songs	"David Harum": sketch.	Yankee House Party	News reports
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News Service	News; Hum and Strum.	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Quiz Show	Words and Music	Organ recital	Orchid; Ranch Melodies.
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	News; Agricultural News	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melody
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	Terrace Ensemble	Music; "Orchid"	Italian Melody
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	Home Forum, Talk	News Service	Council for Democracy.
1:15	Serial drama	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Treasury Star Parade	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk.	"Summer Serenade": so-	NBC Salon Orchestra	Marjorie Mills Hour	Margaret Janis, songs
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	loists; organ	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Dramatization
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Victory Program
2:15	Serial drama	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Lonely Women": sketch	Musical Roundup; News.	Victory Program
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light": sketch	Sports Comments	Organ Recital
2:45	'Pepper Young': sk.	Fishermen's Program	Hymn Recital	Concert Album	News reports
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Marching Along	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	Brush Creek Way	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Telegraphic Reports:	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	News; Hollywood	News; "Men of Sea"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves at New	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	"The Family Front"	15 Mins. from Broadway	"Right to Happiness"	York Baseball Game	Talk: Aftern'n Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Telegraphic Reports:	Dance Matinee
4:15	Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": drama	Boston Braves at New	Dance Matinee
4:30	Giants of Freedom.	Club Matinee: variety.	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch.	York Baseball Game	Dance Matinee
4:45	Swing Time	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boston Braves at New	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Esther, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	York Baseball Game	Dance Matinee
5:15	lies; music	"Sea-Hound": drama	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30	Follies; "Post"	"Flying Patrol"	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie; music	"Let's Waltz"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News; Defense talk
6:00	News Reporter	News; Sports	News; Sports	News Service	Sports results
6:15	Hedda Hopper	News; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports results; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Major Hoople": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Paul V. McNutt, Talk	March to Victory
7:15	Melody Weavers	"Major Hoople": sketch	News of the World	Date With a Disc	Music; News
7:30	Vaughn Monroe's	"The Lone Ranger": dra-	Political Talk	"Red Ryder": drama	"How About It Girls"
7:45	Orchestra	matic sketch	News Commentator	"Red Ryder": drama	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz	Roy Porter, News	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Tango Favorites
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	Political Talk	Civilian Defense
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"True or False": quiz	Marg. Speaks, soprano:	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False": quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Drummond": S. Ortega	Drama
9:00	Theater: "Big	Joe Rines' Orchestra	"Great Artists" John	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Town": Drama	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Charles Thomas; Orch.	News Service	cal Album"
9:30	Freddy Martin's Or.	Radio Forum	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program.	"The Better Half": quiz	Classical Album
9:45	Freddy Martin's Or.	Forum; Comedians	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program.	program	Classical Album
10:00	"An American in	Morgan Beatty, News	Josephine Antoine; Wm.	Raymond Gram Swing	News report
10:15	England": drama	"Alias John Freedom"	Miller; R. Schmidt, songs	Pep, Fred Hartley, Jr.	Dance orchestra
10:30	Civilian Defense	"Alias John Freedom"	"Lands of the Free": In-	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45	News; Sports	"News Here and Abroad"	ter-American University	"Music That Endures"	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer.	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Harry James' Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Music	News Service	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Cab Calloway's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Radio Newsreel": Ar-	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Music; orchestra	Dance orchestra	News Service	thur Mann	Music; News

Wartime Electorate Changes in New England Forecast Few Changes in Elected

Free Classes In Arranging One's Flowers

This column, appearing on Tuesdays and Saturdays, replaces for the summer the daily coverage of news of women's activities and organizations to be given during the club season.

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"For the duration of the war, classes in flower arrangement, free or for the benefit of the Red Cross, will be given by the Associated Flower Arrangers of Massachusetts who conduct the Boston School of Flower Arrangement," says an announcement from the Director, Mrs. Arthur P. Teele, 100 Walnut Place, Brookline, Mass.

The organization was formed last spring with the purpose of putting the art of flower arrangement within reach of countless persons to whom it would open a channel of artistic expression.

The Flower Arrangers offer to bring to any community easily accessible and with adequate transportation facilities from adjacent towns "A Day of Creative Design With Flowers." The only cost to the sponsoring club is to be the small expense of the working committee. A short time ago, the first such course given by the group outside of Boston was conducted in Salem with more than 150 attending. There, Mrs. Teele talked from 10:45 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon, with a brief time out for lunch.

The plant material used in the arrangements is contributed by those who attend, and each new container and new assortment of materials presents a new problem, says Mrs. Teele.

Garden club members have long been interested in flower arrangement, but there are countless women who do not belong to these organizations who would like to learn the basic rules for good design and color combinations, she points out. The Flower Arrangers hope to reach them by means of their new project. Mrs. Teele and her five other members will conduct the classes. The Flower Arrangers will begin their fall classes at Horticultural Hall Sept. 10.

Mrs. Teele emphasizes in her instruction the use of simple materials near at hand—grasses, weeds, and pods—that cost nothing, but often in the most inexpensive containers can be used with strikingly artistic effect.

At her home she devotes to her hobby two basement rooms which are on the level of her back terrace. One is for classes and exhibits and the other for a workshop, with materials drying and stored in boxes for winter arrangements. Milkweed pods, picked green, have quite a different color than those allowed to dry beforehand, she says, as have sumac, goidenrod, and other materials.

By a Staff Photographer

Explaining Art of Flower Placement

Mrs. Arthur P. Teele, Director of the Associated Flower Arrangers of Massachusetts, photographed in her workshop at her home in Brookline.

She advocates color in winter bouquets.

Mrs. Teele founded the Arrangers of Marblehead in 1933, and is its Honorary President. She is author of "Flower Arrangement Primer," which has been used throughout the country, has finished another book on flower arrangement, and now plans one on Christmas arrangements.

Flower Shows

Fowers may bloom in the spring, tra-la, but they look their prettiest for flowers shows in the late summer.

The New England Gladiolus Society has announced its show for Aug. 19 and 20 at Horticultural Hall, Boston. Mrs. Chester Cook of Lexington is Chairman of the Flower Arrangements Section, which will have as its theme this season "The Wedding." There will be classes for the decoration used as a background for the ceremony, that for the buffet breakfast, wall brackets used in the home as part of the wedding decorations, and so forth.

Newton Highlands Club

The Newton Highlands Garden Club is planning a Community Vegetable and Flower Show to be held Aug. 25 from noon to 9 p. m. at the Newton Highlands Women's Club Workshop, Columbus Street, Newton Highlands. The vegetable exhibit will include an arrangement of the "big six" vegetables and a grouping of "the best in your garden" in wooden bowls or in baskets.

There will be classes for annuals and perennials, flower arrangements—including one for children, designed to illustrate a book—an herb exhibit, house-plant exhibit, and a canning exhibit.

Mrs. C. S. Perkins is chairman of the Show, with a general committee including Mrs. J. A. McAuliffe in charge of publicity; Mrs. Percy I. Merry, judging; Mrs. C. W. Webster and Mrs. A. H. Elder, hospitality; Mrs. Russell Mason, labeling; Allston Budgell and Percy I. Merry, staging, and Howard Whittum, finance.

Winthrop Garden Club

The Garden Club of Winthrop, at its meeting Monday morning, will have a flower exhibit, with Mrs. H. S. Reynolds and Mrs. Louis Cobb in charge. It will be an arrangement of petunias, and Mrs. T. C. Naedele and her Committee will act as judges.

The meeting will be at the home of Mrs. Donald H. Gardner, 178 Court Road, Winthrop, Mass., at 11 a. m.

Job Absences And Apathy To Cut Vote

There will be many changes in the electorate but few changes in those chosen at the polls next month and in November if the preliminary signs hold true in New England's first elections of the war.

So many disruptions have taken place in the normal pursuits of the people that tens of thousands will be unable to exercise their right to vote. It is estimated by some authorities that from 100,000 to 200,000 persons will be temporarily disfranchised in New England.

At the same time, apathy among those still able to vote is so great that more tens of thousands of voters are expected to forget this democratic privilege for the duration. Figures from one New England state indicate this tendency—possibly arising from a desire to aid national unity—is especially marked among women.

Yet some people will vote. Some candidates will be elected. And those elected will cast votes at Washington or make decisions at State Capitals that will determine much of the course of the war and the preparations for peace.

From political experience, it is axiomatic that when the number of voters falls off sharply, the candidate with the best political organization has the advantage, and officeholders, who have had wide opportunities to dispense patronage, are apt to be re-elected.

This, of course, is because those who have been personally assisted by a candidate, or expect to be personally rewarded by him, make it a point to vote, even when others do not.

Hence unusual changes in the composition of the electorate probably will result in fewer changes than usual among elected officials next fall.

Biggest change in the electorate will be the absence of so many young men in the armed services. On every continent of both hemispheres, New England youths are being stationed in ever-growing numbers—more of them able to vote by mail than in any previous war, but many thousands of them still barred by technicalities from doing so.

For instance, no Army or Navy men will be able to vote in three important primary contests next month, in which the issues bear on the conduct of the war which they are fighting and on efforts to prevent another. No absentee voting is allowed in Massachusetts primaries, nor in any election in New Hampshire, except for President.

The three contests:

1. Republican nomination for six-year term of United States Senator from Massachusetts: Courtenay Crocker, President of the Massachusetts Branch of the League of Nations Association, co-operationist, versus Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., prewar isolationist.

2. Republican nomination for two-year term in Congress from First District of Massachusetts: Dr. Raymond L. Buell, former President of the Foreign Policy Association, co-operationist, versus Representative Allen T. Treadway, prewar isolationist.

3. Republican nomination for two-year term in Congress from First District of New Hampshire: Chester Merrow, co-operationist, versus Representative Arthur B. Jenks, prewar isolationist.

Next largest group of disfranchised voters consists of workers and their families who have moved in recent months from one state to another to work in war plants and shipyards. In every state, a certain period of residence is required before a citizen may register and vote.

The most extreme case in New England is in Rhode Island, where no worker who has come to the great machine-tool plants, the Navy torpedo factory, or the new Rheem shipyard since June 30, 1940 (more than two years ago), may vote this year. The rule: two years' residence prior to the final date for registration (June 30).

In other states, the requirements are less stringent, but nevertheless will bar many thousands in Connecticut aircraft farctories, Massachusetts ordnance plants, and Maine shipyards. The rules: Connecticut one year, Massachusetts one year, Vermont one year, Maine six months, New Hampshire six months.

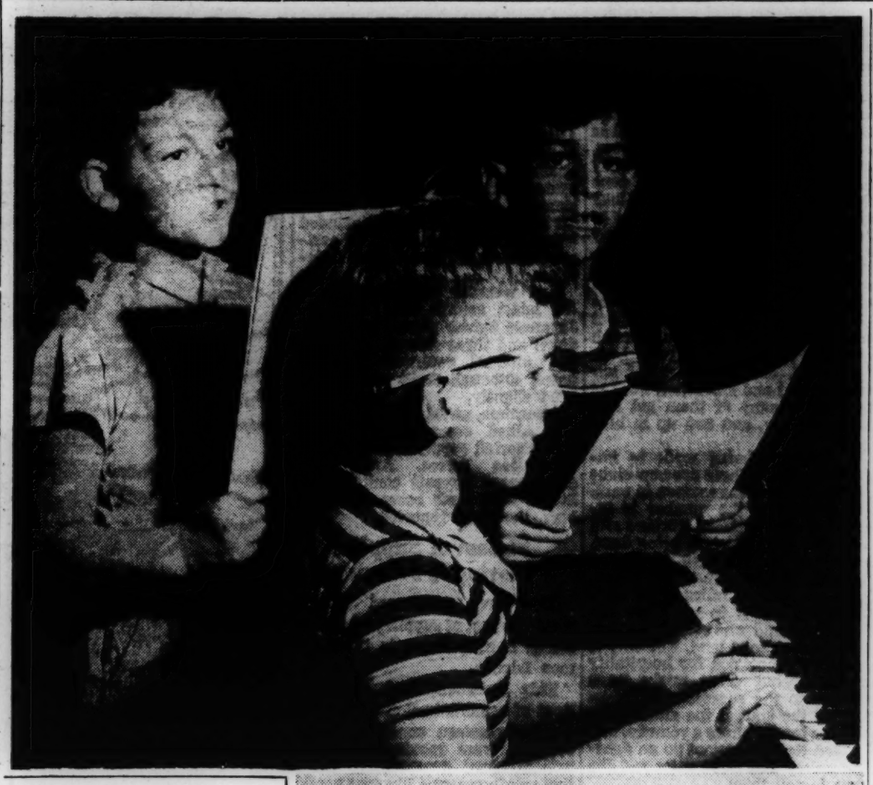
Others who will be unable to vote are the military and civilians who have gone to Washington as executives, clerks, and stenographers. Residents of the District of Columbia are not eligible to vote.

Regarding those who still are eligible, the question looms: How many will vote?

Only election so far this year in New England was the Maine primary June 15, at which the turnout was one of the smallest in years. Only State in which biennial registration is required is Rhode Island, where total registration dropped 15 per cent from 1940 and nearly 25 per cent from 1938.

From these and other figures, it looks as if victors in New England Congressional and State elections this fall will be chosen by one of the smallest sets of voters in years.

This is the last of three articles on New England voters. The others appeared Aug. 13 and 14.



Nine Bay State Waacs Leaving For Des Moines

Nine new Women's Army Auxiliary Corps officer candidates from Massachusetts will leave this afternoon for the Waacs training school at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, according to the announcement today by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commander general of the First Service Command.

This group will include Miss Katherine T. Chandler, nurse, 53 Spear Street, Quincy; Miss Rosalie Cohen, advertising manager, 24 Homestead Street, Roxbury; Miss Isabella Forster, insurance clerk, 200 Bay State Road, Boston; Miss Inez V. Fortunati, legal secretary, 22 Glenville Avenue, Allston; Miss Katherine Krauss, typist, 652 Morton Street, Dorchester; Miss Alba C. Martinelli, teacher, 11 Westwood Road, Plymouth; Mrs. Else C. Moran, secretary, 22 Lewis Street, Newton; Miss Matilda Pflaumer, statistical clerk, 9 Biscayne Avenue, Weymouth; and Miss Lillian Shapiro, bookkeeper, 111 Chestnut Street, Haverhill.

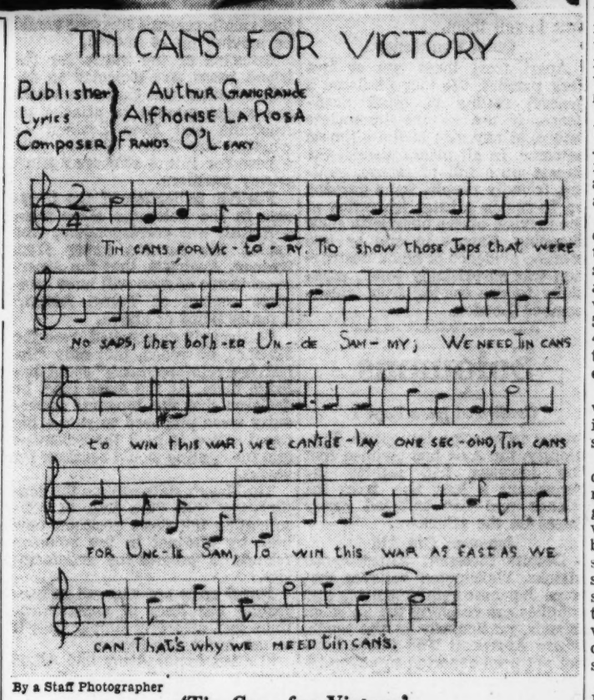
These women, who will leave from North Station at 3:50 p. m., will receive $50 a month while in training, and upon successful completion of their eight-week course will be commissioned and assigned to duty.

12 Officers Added To Police Water

War emergency conditions have forced the necessary transfer of 12 State Department of Conservation officers to the Metropolitan District Police Force to guard vital water supplies, Raymond J. Kenney, Massachusetts Commissioner of Conservation, announced in Boston today.

To meet the changed line-up of his staff, Commissioner Kenney announced a complete realignment of all law-enforcement activities of the Conservation Department. Coastal wardens of the Division of Marine Fisheries have been sworn in as Deputy Conservation officers to give them the authority necessary to enforce inland fish and game laws in sections where Conservation officers have been released for emergency duties.

An appeal also has been made to volunteer Conservation officers to redouble their assistance and thus take up slack which may occur.



By a Staff Photographer

'Tin Cans for Victory'

Three young song composers in action. "Tin Cans for Victory" is the original composition of three boys at the Marginal Street Center Summer Play School, East Boston. Here they are trying it out. Standing, left to right, Arthur Giangrande, publisher; Alphonse La Rosa, who wrote the lyrics, and, seated at the piano, Composer Francis O'Leary. Miss Louise Abell, leader of the Play School group, says that the idea for the song came from the boys themselves and they wrote the music and words unaided by grown-ups. Members of the group have been active this summer in saving tin cans, making toys for the Red Cross to send to children in the war-wrecked countries, and informing themselves on the status of "Boston at War" by visits to the Police Department, Fire Department, and other departments of the city operating under war conditions. Tin can house-to-house collection in Boston by city trucks will begin Monday, Aug. 17.

NWLB Boosts New England Textile Wage

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—A wage increase of 7½ cents an hour was reported yesterday to have been approved by the National War Labor Board for 61,000 workers employed in 40 New England and 11 southern textile mills.

Such an increase had been recommended by four out of five members of a NWLB mediation panel. An authoritative source who declined quotation by name said the Board itself had approved the recommendation of the panel.

A move to narrow the wage differential between the two regions by giving southern workers a larger increase was said by the same source to have been defeated.

The mediation panel had reported that a study of wages in three NWLB labor cases involving the 51 mills showed that the workers received "substandard" pay.

The reported increase was less than had been asked for by organized workers. The Congress of Industrial Organizations' Textile Workers Union of America, which represented the workers in 28 of the New England mills and all of the 11 southern mills, had asked for a 10 cents an hour increase in the North and a 20-cent increase in the South. The union sought to wipe out the differential between northern and southern wages.

The American Federation of Labor United Textile Workers of America, which represents 11 mills in the New Bedford, Mass., area, and one in Waterville, Maine, also asked for an increase of 10 cents.

The panel, in making its decision acted upon a survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showing that in February 1942, average hourly earning of textile workers of northern mills were 58.8 cents, and for southern mills, 48.7 cents. These rates were said to rank "below the vast majority of employees in other industries."

Affected by the wage increase would be about 48,000 employees in northern mills and 13,000 in southern mills.

Approximately half of the industry in the North was represented in the cases, and it was generally understood that the final wage decision would be accepted by the industry generally in that section. About 2 per cent of the southern mills were directly represented. They took the position that it would be unfair to base a wage decision for the southern industry on representations made by so small a part of it.

Free Tuition at College Urged to Aid War Effort

The annual tuition charge at the Massachusetts State College in Amherst would be suspended for the duration of the war under a recommendation made to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall by State Senator P. Eugene Casey of Milford.

In a letter to the Governor, the Senator stated that such a move would aid the war effort by encouraging young people to train for agricultural careers.

Lo, the Lowly Two-Dollar Bill Holds Monopoly in Mexico

The humble and looked-down-upon two-dollar bill—though perfectly good American money—has found a friend at last.

That friend is every American who is to travel or visit Mexico, for the lowly two-dollar bill is the only American paper currency that now may be taken in or out of Mexico.

Every person planning to go to Mexico is warned to change all his money into two-dollar bills or coins, unless he plans to use checks, drafts, or similar mediums of exchange.

Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs at Boston, sounded the warning today. The Treasury Department, it seems, is cooperating with the Government of Mexico, to prevent disposition within the Western Hemisphere of American currency "looted by the Axis powers in conquered nations."

The effect, said Mr. McGrath, is to prevent use being made of Mexico as a place in which Axis agents may dispose of American dollars looted abroad. Few two-dollar bills have fallen into enemy hands, he said, but it is known that large amounts of other denominations are in their grasp.

Mexico has prohibited the importation of all United States currency excepting two-dollar bills and coins, he said. All United States currency within Mexico has been ordered turned in to the Bank of Mexico and associated banks, and it will not be released by the Mexican Government.

In cases where persons turning money over to the bank can prove it was acquired legitimately and is "free from Axis taint," the Mexican peso equivalent will be turned over to the person surrendering the American currency, he explained.

Persons in Mexico failing to turn in all United States currency in their possession, will be treated as enemies of Mexico, according to Mr. McGrath.

Bay State Finds $492,000 In Unclaimed Bank Accounts

Massachusetts today is in line to receive rightfully and legally nearly $500,000 which has lain fallow in the banks of the Commonwealth for 20 or 30 years.

Bank accounts totaling $492,000 have been left unclaimed for a score or more years, Robert T. Bushnell, State Attorney General, found. A search of unclaimed accounts in Worcester, Suffolk, and Bristol Counties will be completed about the end of December.

The State is not the only beneficiary. A number of persons, some of them still unaware of their good fortune, will share approximately $80,000 when the time for division comes.

Mr. Bushnell began his quest for the treasure trove in January, 1941, and by the end of that year had cleaned up all unclaimed accounts of 20 years or more. This year he has restricted his search to the 30-year-old claims. After proper advertising, these accounts which nobody has remembered go to the State. The system, modernized and clamped about with legal requirements, is an offshoot of the old English common law placing original title to everything in the sovereign. In those days, the land or goods or other unclaimed property escheated—reverted—to the King.

Back to the present, Mr. Bushnell disclosed that the cost of finding this hoard was about $15,000. The funds uncovered include about $25,000 from claimants involved in the so-called missing-heirs racket revealed by the Attorney General last year. This racket spread through half a dozen counties under the supervision of a ring of attorneys, genealogists, and others acquainted with old probate court records.

Several claims have been filed and claimants paid from the State Treasury since the 20-year-old accounts were turned over to the Commonwealth, Mr. Bushnell said.

Blakeslee to Join Smith College Staff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 15—Smith College has appointed Dr. Albert F. Blakeslee, Cold Harbor, N. Y., to the William Allan Neilson Chair of Research during 1942-43, and as guest professor for the two succeeding years. Dr. Blakeslee will continue experimentation on jimson weed.

The College has leased a large greenhouse from Roberts and Farmer, florists, situated on the road between Northampton and Amherst, which will be renovated and equipped for the work of Dr. Blakeslee and his assistants. It will be known as the Smith College Experimental Station.

Dr. Blakeslee will bring with him two assistants, Miss Sophia Satina and A. G. Avery, who have been associated with him at Cold Harbor for many years.

A limited number of part-time assistantships provided by the Carnegie Institution and from other sources will be available to outstanding students who may register in the Smith College Graduate School without payment of the regular tuition fee. Graduate students from Amherst, Mount Holyoke, and Massachusetts State College will be welcome to work with Dr. Blakeslee and his assistants at the Experimental Station without charge.

New England Apple Crop Seen 28 P. C. Above 1941

The apple crop in New England for this year was estimated today at 7,775,000 bushels by the New England Crop Reporting Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, an increase of 28 per cent, compared with last year's crop of 6,080,000 bushels.

Bushnell Names Booras to Staff

Harris J. Booras of Belmont, active in Greek-American affairs, has been appointed a legal assistant by Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General of Massachusetts.

Former President of the Order of Shepa, world-wide Hellenic organization, Mr. Booras is one of five persons decorated by the Greek Patriot of Jerusalem with the title of Knight of the Holy Sepulcher and the Holy Land.

A graduate of Boston University, Mr. Booras was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1925. He is also a member of the Federal Bar, and has been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

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'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Aug. 17
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, 11.73mc
6:45 p. m.—For Norwegian sailors.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features (Czech and Slovak).
7:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch sailors.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
For Sunday, Aug. 16
WRUL, 15.35mc, 17.75mc, 6.04mc, 9.70mc.
2:00 p. m.—"United Nations Speak."
2:30 p. m.—"The Fight for a Free World." Recorded.
2:45 p. m.—Variety Program for Britain.
3:00 p. m.—Norwegian Goodwill Program.
4:00 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
5:00 p. m.—Lutheran Service in English, German and Scandinavian.
5:30 p. m.—"The Vagabond Traveler."
6:00 p. m.—Command Performance: For Servicemen.
WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)
5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
10:00 p. m.—English.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, August 16

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:20 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review: "The War at Sea." Talk by H. C. Ferraby. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.
London—6:40 p. m.—Listeninng Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31mf
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLQ6, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.
Guatemala—9:35 p. m.—Latin-American Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31m.
Guatemala—1:15 p. m.—Concert. TGWA. 9.68 meg., 31m.
London—1:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6m.

For Sunday, Aug. 16

London—8:30 p. m.—Britain to America. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:20 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—Canadian News Letter. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.63 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:20 p. m.—Bridgebuilders. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg, 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Programs

For Sunday, Aug. 16

3:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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Back to College

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Refugees From Hitlerism 'Finding' Selves in British Isles

Continued from Page 1

with suspicion. They are afraid they are here to steal British trade secrets or British workers' jobs.

Suspicion persists, though to a steadily lessening extent, in most parts of the country. Allied complaints that the English worker is not going all-out come mostly from the areas where unemployment was most widespread before the war. They are to be found, for instance, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, where many people almost lost the habit of regular work during the years of the prewar depression. There I heard complaints of absenteeism, particularly among the girls.

An important contributory factor in this case is that the women workers are largely new to industry and the difficulties arising from trying to combine their desire to do war work with the business of keeping their homes going have not been fully adjusted. A new system of part-time work may prove to be the only solution.

Similarly the men find a disturbing influence in the new income tax regulations. In the past, they paid no income tax. Today, the rate climbs more and more steeply the longer they work. Consequently, a number of them prefer to restrict their earnings by working fewer hours. They have been used to a standard rate of extra pay for overtime and the present income tax regulations sometimes mean less instead of extra pay for overtime.

All this the foreign worker, whose greatest longing is to go home and who generally had to work much longer hours for less pay in his own country, finds it hard to understand. Not understanding, he is inclined to criticize.

In the North of England there have been certain rumblings of discontent which, however, are already being tackled. The coal miners, for whom higher rates of pay have now been agreed on by both sections of the industry, have been bitter for years, and they did not see why, just because there is a war, they should go on working for what they regarded as too low a wage—all the more so as workers in practically every industry are earning much more than in peacetime. Coal mining is a hazardous job and some of the miners have been getting considerably less than an agricultural laborer on the new scale which has been introduced since the war. The coal miner also complained that conditions in the haematite mines were better than in the collieries.

Mercantile Marine Grumblings

There are few, if any, foreign workers in the coal mines. But in another trade in which some grumbling is going on—the mercantile marine—the foreign worker is very much to the fore. Norway alone provides about one quarter of the allied merchant fleet and the other United Nations swell the total considerably. In addition there are many Chinese and Indian seamen on English merchant ships.

In all the northern ports, Liverpool, Glasgow, Leith, Newcastle, there are complaints that when the merchant seamen, British as well as other United Nations, come ashore, generally in a port in which they are strangers—very little is done to make them feel at home. They do not want to be treated as heroes and they are quite ready to risk the hazards of war at sea. But they would like to be given a little more consideration when they get into port. There are complaints about their hostels, about the arrangements for issuing fresh clothing to those who have been torpedoed, about the lack of entertainment and amenities. Feeling forgotten, many of them get into bad company, and end up in hospital.

Efforts are being made to improve matters. There are now clubs for United Nations seamen in various ports and the number is increasing. But welfare workers still feel that not enough is being done, especially in the case of United Nations seamen, most of whom have left their families in occupied Europe in order to serve the Allied cause, and who comes as strangers to a strange land. Not only is Britain's reputation for hospitality at stake, but there might be a danger to the successful prosecution of the war, if the situation is left too long without a remedy. The United Nations cannot go on fighting unless they have ships and the men to sail them.

Quiet Confidence

Apart from these one or two dark patches, the tour disclosed a general feeling of quiet confidence, if not in the immediate future, at any rate in the ultimate outcome. In all places visited, the streets were full of serene, smiling, friendly people, some queuing up to snatch a brief relaxation at the movies, others busy with their shopping. Except in one or two centers, evidence of bomb destruction was surprisingly small, especially to one coming from much-bombed London.

Solomons

Continued from Page 1

troops from some transports. Previously, the Axis had claimed that the Japanese had sighted the Americans a long way from the islands and had inflicted heavy losses on the attackers.

Japanese Get Aid

Despite incessant Allied aerial attacks, Washington believes that some Japanese reinforcements and supplies are reaching the Solomon Islands, particularly in the north, where American land forces have not yet been reported in action. A report from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters tells of heavy Allied air attack upon an enemy convoy moving southward from Rabaul, main Japanese base on New Britain Island. The report from Australia does not say if the raid was successful and it would appear that the convoy continued on its way.

The most discouraging report to reach the Capital came from Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington, who asserted, upon his return from an inspection tour of the Aleutian Islands, that the Army's failure to heed a Navy request for bombers had permitted a Japanese aircraft carrier and other surface units to escape early in June.

Speaking in Seattle, Wash., Mr. Magnuson, himself a lieutenant commander in the Navy, said that a big Navy patrol plane had picked up the carrier off the Aleutians and had radioed to the Army to send out planes to attack it.

Given Time to Escape

"Failure on the part of one Army command to interpret liberally standing naval orders regarding enemy contact resulted in a delay which gave the enemy an opportunity to remove itself," Mr. Magnuson said. He attributed the mix-up to a "temporary and unfortunate failure of Army and Navy co-ordination at the time."

Mr. Magnuson's report came as a shock to persons here who had hoped that such lack of Army-Navy co-ordination had been done away with after the experience of Pearl Harbor and the Philippines.

At the same time, a ranking naval officer returning to Hawaii after an inspection tour of the Aleutians declared that while the Japanese have a potentially dangerous toehold there, the United States could, whenever it wished, retake Kiska Island with little difficulty.

Nazi Wedge Imperils Stalingrad

Continued from Page 1

and swift attack bombers were reported to be persistently striking at Japanese air bases and ship concentrations to protect Allied communication lines and stave off enemy reinforcements.

A Japanese convoy which an Allied spokesman at General MacArthur's headquarters said was attacked three times previously, again became the target of heavy bombers off New Britain to the northwest. The convoy included transport ships bound in an easterly direction toward the Solomons.

Bad weather veiled results of the latest assault but two more Japanese fighter planes were shot down and three damaged. All Allied aircraft returned to their bases, although some were damaged slightly.

Meantime, naval units protected the Allied communication lines and escorted supply vessels to the occupation forces. Army and shore-based aircraft continued to attack enemy air bases and harbors, the Navy reported.

Stream of Supplies Moving to Solomons

The Navy announced that a steady stream of supplies was moving to Marine forces in the Solomon Islands.

This statement that American lines of communication were fully under American control so that supplies were moving in freely was accepted generally to mean that reinforcements likewise would be moving up as needed.

Outcome of the battle for the island bases was expected to decide whether the Japanese retain the steppingstones to attacks on Australia and New Zealand or whether the United Nations gain a base for future offenses against enemy positions.

Further indication of the progress in the Solomons came from a British war correspondent, who cabled his London paper from Sydney, Australia, that the Americans "have or soon will have complete control of Tulagi Island," a major point of attack.

So strongly entrenched were the Marines, he added, that only "the heaviest reinforcements" could dislodge them. At the same time, he declared that the Japanese apparently were prepared to risk a big naval action to hold the Solomons and the fighting would continue for weeks.

The Navy's statement on the conflict was that "the task of consolidating the shore positions now held by Marines in the Solomon Islands is progressing satisfactorily.

Naval units are engaged in protecting our lines of communications and escorting supply vessels to our occupying forces.

"United States Army and Allied shore-based craft are continuing to attack Japanese air bases and ship concentrations in enemy-held harbors."

Japanese reports reaching London via Germany acknowledged for the first time that United States Marines have landed "on one of the Solomon Islands" and that fierce fighting is taking place with Japanese forces.

The rather belated report, a Tokyo dispatch to DNB, claimed—(for the second time)—that the naval phase of the battle had been concluded.

Soviet Setback:

Nazis Drive Wedge In Stalingrad Sector

New heavy Russian setbacks were sustained on at least three sectors today, and possibly a fourth, as the Russian position steadily worsened. Latest developments were recorded as follows:

1. Moscow admitted the Nazis had forced a "deep wedge" into Soviet defense south of Klatskaya, in the Stalingrad sector.

2. Moscow admitted a new Russian withdrawal had been forced by advancing German forces south of Kotelnikovski, on the Don River bend sector.

3. Moscow admitted German armies had crossed the Kuban River at Krasnador, in the northwestern Caucasus, just north of Maikop.

4. Berlin asserted its troops had captured Georgievsk, about 120 miles from the rich Grozny oil fields and about 20 miles southeast of Mineralnye Vody.

Withdrawal below Kotelnikovski, 95 miles southwest of Stalingrad, was made under pressure of superior enemy forces, the Soviet communiqué said, adding that after withdrawing "slightly" the Russians had "consolidated themselves in advantageous positions."

Soviet Counterattack Drives Back Nazis

The Germans also broke through northeast of Kotelnikovski, reaching the outskirts of an unnamed village, but in a swift and unexpected counterattack the Red Army threw back the invaders, the communiqué added.

The Germans were reported suffering losses in fighting south of Kletskaya, 75 miles northwest of Stalingrad, where they succeeded in driving the wedge into Russian defenses and reaching the west bank of the Don River.

While the Red Army fought steadily at the approaches to Stalingrad, the struggle for the Caucasus moved on bitterly and the Russians acknowledged that forces of German automatic riflemen had crossed the Kuban River at Krasnodar. Krasnodar is only 60 miles northwest of the Black Sea naval base at Novorossisk.

Earlier, the Germans had attempted to move tanks and mechanized infantry across the Kuban, the bulletin declared, but Russian planes aided harried ground defenders, knocked out the Germans' pontoon bridge, and struck heavy blows at German troop concentrations.

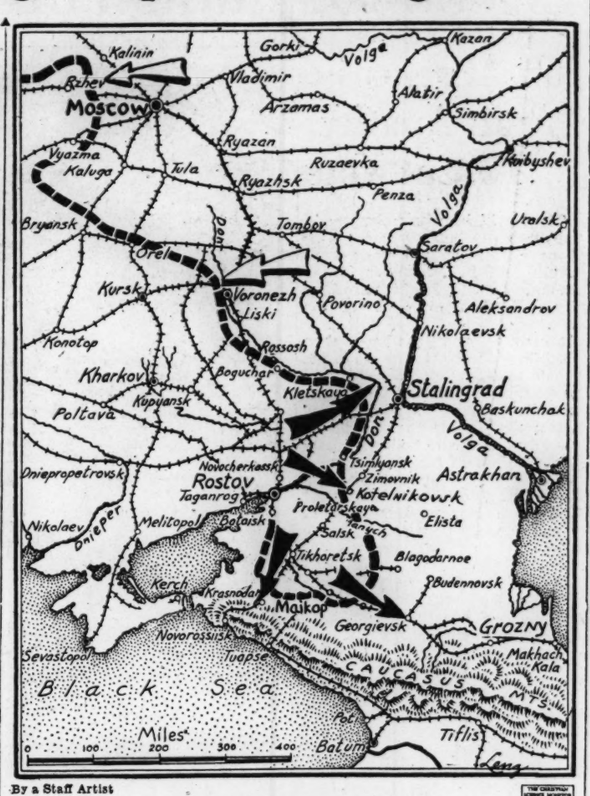
The Russian communiqué reported that, in addition to dispersing three battalions of infantry and German cavalry units, Russian fliers destroyed 16 tanks, 20 trucks, and 17 guns.

The German drive in the Maikop region south of Krasnador and elsewhere in the Caucasian foothills was reported by the Army newspaper, Red Star, to be moving more slowly. Fighting was heavy, however, at Mineralnye Vody, 140 miles from the Grozny oil fields toward which the Germans are heading.

At Bryansk, 200 miles southwest of Moscow, the Russians attacked and expelled the Germans from an advantageous height and then repulsed a German counterattack by superior forces, the communiqué said.

South of Voronezh, on the Upper Don, the Germans launched sharp attacks in an effort to regain lost positions and succeeded in pushing the Russians back in one sector, Red Star reported.

The Russians recovered quickly, however, and threw the Germans back to their original positions, it was reported.



By a Staff Artist

Lines of Battle in Russia

Black arrows indicate points of main German advance. White arrows show points of Russian resistance. Broken line follows approximately the main battle line at the moment.

Britain Raided:

Fire Bombs Dropped By German Planes

Nazi raiders scattered fire and explosive bombs over the East Anglian area before dawn today while enemy long-range guns on the French coast lobbed half a dozen salvos of shells across the Dover Strait, it was announced in London.

The German Radio said Ipswich was the main bomb target and reported fires and explosions on the waterfront.

The British said merely that small groups of enemy raiders, under cover of low clouds, dropped thousands of incendiaries on South Coast and East Anglian towns but caused little damage.

Reuters quoted a Berlin claim that Nazi raiders set large fires at Eastbourne and scored several heavy bomb hits on the Portsmouth naval dockyards in Friday's raids.

Meanwhile a high-ranking foreign source in Ankara said that reports from Greece indicated that three and possibly four Axis cruisers were hit "in a very successful" American bomber attack Tuesday on the Greek port of Pylos.

Mediterranean:

Berlin Admits Wasp Not Sunk

The German news agency DNB acknowledged today that the German claim to have damaged the 14,700-ton United States aircraft carrier Wasp during the Mediterranean convoy battle was not correct.

There was no explanation for the previous report that the Wasp had been damaged by six bomb hits and was trying to reach Malta.

A special announcement of the German High Command, however, listed 15 merchant ships totaling about 180,000 tons—and including all tankers in the 21-ship convoy—As sunk along with the British aircraft carrier Eagle, two cruisers and three destroyers.

Of the remainder, it said, several reached Malta, including some which were damaged.

There is no confirmation of this Axis claim which, in itself, is a drastic scaling down of previous reports from Berlin and Rome. The British have confirmed only the loss of the Eagle and one of the two claimed cruisers, the 9,400-ton Manchester.

In addition to the ships announced as sunk, the special German report issued this list of damaged vessels: 2 aircraft carriers of the Illustrious and Furious types (both British)—3 cruisers, 3 destroyers and several merchant ships.

In Rome, meanwhile, it was asserted that the battle was still going on and it was claimed that another United Nations destroyer had been sunk and three more vessels damaged—two cruisers and a battleship.

Autoists Can Boost Gasoline Mileage By Cutting Out Half of Car's Cylinders

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15 (AP)—By employing a simple, inexpensive trick discovered years ago and forgotten in America's desire for speed and power on the highways, motorists can get 30 to 40 per cent more mileage from their gasoline.

Details of the method, which involves operating passenger automobiles on half their cylinders and minor carburetor adjustments, were disclosed yesterday by Sun Oil engineers for the benefit of some 1,500,000 car owners on the Eastern Seaboard who are fretting over the gas problem.

"It's the start of what we think every motorist should agree to," said J. N. Pew, Sun Oil President. "It's only the beginning of things that can be accomplished if automotive engineers will pick up where we leave off and carry on this research."

As explained by John G. Moxey, Assistant Chief Engineer of the company's Research Department, the method boils down to three steps:

Removing valve lifters from every other cylinder so that both intake and exhaust valves remain closed; pinching together the points on spark plugs in the non-working cylinders so there will be no ignition spark; and carburetor adjustments to cut the flow of gasoline.

Some carburetors require two new parts, a larger metering pin and a low-speed jet. Other carburetors can be adjusted by blocking off half of the working unit. The two new parts, Mr. Pew said, are not available at present, but carburetor manufacturers have indicated they will stock them.

The whole operation, Mr. Pew said, costs about "a day's labor and a couple of dollars for the new parts if needed."

Tests still are being made with eight cars, all of the popular six and eight-cylinder models which Mr. Pew said represent about 75 per cent of the cars on the road. One test car, Mr. Moxey said, ran 36 miles on a gallon of gasoline.

Vichy Charges RAF Fired on Seaplane

By the Associated Press

Algiers, Algeria, Aug. 15

An attack upon an Air France seaplane over the Mediterranean yesterday assumed the proportions of a French-British incident as authorities charged the responsibility to Royal Air Force planes engaged in convoy battle.

A young girl passenger, whose mother was killed in the machine-gunning of the regular Marseille-Algiers seaplane passed on during the night. Six other persons were wounded, four gravely.

French authorities asserted four British Hurricanes pursued the French craft which was hit by more than 100 machine-gun bullets.

Nazi Morale Found Shaken By Air Raids

Continued from Page 1

are doing their best to feed the prisoners. In order to obtain a new suit of clothes an old suit must be returned first. This also applies to underclothes and to toothbrushes.

Fear of America

An interesting sidelight on morale inside of Germany is disclosed by reports on the present German reaction to the American war effort. When the United States first entered the war, Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels was was quick to ridicule American efforts, but the German people now expect that American planes are going to bomb Germany and that American planes are giving effective aid in Egypt and the Far East.

Many intelligent Germans in Berlin are sadly pointing out the parallel between the late Emperor Charles of Austria's vain peace efforts during 1917 and a memorandum reported sent by Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria to the Nazi Government last winter in which the Prince asserted that the United States' entry into the war meant the defeat of Germany.

The fact that President Roosevelt recently declared that the United States already had 4,000,000 men under arms and large forces in Northern Ireland and Britain itself is also worrying Berlin.

The Germans, it is reported, still hope for a compromise peace following the Russian campaign, and the average German is deplorably ignorant of the Allies' stern attitude toward Germany and the conviction that the German people must be punished as well as their leaders.

Turkey Antagonistic

Meanwhile, although Nazi armies driving into the Caucasus have presented a new grave encirclement threat to Turkey, it is significant that public feeling here is more openly antagonistic to the Axis than at any time since war began.

That the Nazis themselves are aware of this is seen in the complete reorganization which is taking place in the propaganda of the German Embassy here.

Herr Lehovsky, who has just arrived from the department of Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, chief Nazi ideologist, in Berlin, is said to be advising how Nazis can rally a falling Turkish belief in Germany's power. Herr Lehovsky is especially interested in organizing Russian emigrés and Turkish minorities who fled from the Soviet at the time of the revolution. The Nazis are known to spend about 3,000,000 Turkish pounds a year on direct propaganda in this country and at present the Nazi press attaché, Schmidt Dumont, who is leaving the country in September, has been severely criticized by Berlin for discouraging results from this large expenditure.

Planning New Lines

However, this reorganization does not mean that the Nazis are relinquishing their efforts here, but they are planning new lines of attack. Their main efforts are being directed in attempting to arouse a large Turkish element in Azerbaijan, Caucasian Russia, against their present Soviet masters. So far this maneuver has met with little success and recently the newspaper Yenisabah bitterly attacked the Nazi move and warned their Azerbaijan brothers to beware of Nazi propaganda and false promises.

Austrian Refugees in Britain Reproduce Fine Glasswork

By Melita Spraggs

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Continental artists and craftsmen, driven from their homes in Europe by the Nazi regime, enrich the present British scene with work which may prove as far-reaching in its effects as was the art of the Huguenot silk-workers in the 16th century.

One of the most brilliant of Viennese glass-designers, Fritz Lampl, who escaped to England when the Germans marched into Austria in 1938, has gathered round him in London a band of men and women exiled from their homeland, to carry on production of hand-produced glassware.

Achievement of beauty in glass has been Mr. Lampl's life work, and the Carnegie Exhibitions of his work which toured American cities before the war were tribute to the success of his accomplishment in Vienna. In London, designs from old Greek coins have afforded a new medium for his artistry, and have given fellow Austrian refugees the opportunity to work.

In his early days in England, Mr. Lampl visited the British Museum, where he studied the old Greek coins. Fascinated by their clarity of design and outline, he went to the coin room again and again. The ones from the small Greek islands—where handicrafts flourished eight centuries B. C.—were specially attractive.

When he tore himself away from the Museum and tried to consider the prosaic problem of what to do for a living, an idea for utilizing in some way the work of the old Greek artists kept flitting into his thought and eluding him like a will-o'-the-wisp. At last he arrested it. Why not make these beautiful designs available to the modern woman?

Mr. Lampl sought permission of the Museum authorities to take plaster casts of some of the designs, and metal dies were made from them. Now, buttons, earrings, fobs, clasps, necklaces, bracelets, many forms of decoration in glass, go out from the heavy-studded door of the restored Tudor house in Mayfair. They find their way to the most fashionable dress salons in Britain.

Ceramic designs are worked out by Mr. Lampl's colleague, Lucie Rie, also an exile from Austria.

Curtailment of supplies of material for the manufacture of cheap machine-made jewelry and buttons in Britain has made a demand for, and increased appreciation of, these hand-produced designs.

Rationing of clothes and regulation of style and material have forced British women to seek ornament in extraneous detail. A gilded glass knot on a plain black dinner gown with miniature knots for earrings, they find, more than makes up for lack of self-trimming on the gown.

Export orders come in from many parts of the world — the United States, Canada, India, Portuguese East Africa, and so on. A large consignment recently was dispatched to Iceland. Many famous dress designers have their own exclusive models in pottery and glass. Captain Molyneux himself chooses the designs he wishes to have reserved exclusively for his Mayfair salon.

Mr. Lampl has adopted for his new London production center the title of his famous Viennese establishment — Bimini — chosen originally because it is the name of a group of islands discovered by Vasco de Gamma off the coast of Florida, and noted for the beauty and variety of its flora and fauna.

Civilians in London Organize To Resist Possible Invaders

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 15—Six and a half million civilians of London have been organized, street by street, to be ready to assist the city's armed defenders should Britain be invaded and the invaders reach London, the British radio reports.

In the event that normal services of food, water, power, fuel and so on were cut off from certain sections of London, local inhabitants would have to carry on their communal life temporarily for themselves out of their own resources. They'd also have to help the defending British troops in all the ways in which an unarmed civilian can. They'd be in effect a beleaguered garrison in the middle of London. This is what Londoners are learning to do now, the BBC states. The organizing structure already exists in the ARP Wardens Service. For every area of a few thousand people, there is a wardens' post and for some weeks the wardens have been busy going around their areas and appointing a civilian leader of the people in each street.

The street is the invasion defense unit and the street leader is in charge of it. His or her job is to visit every house in the street and settle what each inhabitant is going to be if invasion comes in the district.

It is expected that a civilian can help his own troops by digging trenches, carrying away debris and filling up bomb or shell craters and helping to look after casualties. The civilians can get together and run emergency cooking services, water, fuel and sanitation services, in case water mains and power lines are destroyed. They can look after refugees and they can store and distribute food.

The street leader has to find out first, which people in the street have the proper education. They make a note of anybody who knows something about first-aid, any man who's got the strength and skill to dig trenches, any woman who's accustomed to cooking for large numbers and so would be useful in a communal feeding center.

Street leaders make a list of useful equipment in the street, such as coal stoves and battery wireless sets, in case the electric current fails, a list of digging tools in the street, a list of houses suitable for storing food and equipment, for receiving refugees, or being turned into emergency first-aid posts, or feeding centers. And the leader has to form parties from the inhabitants of his street, one for digging trenches, one for running the emergency water supply, one for looking after the wounded, one for billetting refugees, and so on.

All this has been done in the outlying parts of London, which would receive the attack first. One town on the outskirts had a rehearsal the week before last. An emergency water service was run, and emergency news service which might be very important; there were tests of the communal cooking arrangements, the emergency sanitation scheme, the working of the first-aid service and the digging parties.

Poles Form Armored Corps As Underground Acts Grow

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government in London, announced the formation of a Polish armored motor corps for "a future offensive on the continent" yesterday as the spirit of rebellion appeared to be on the rise in German-trampled Europe despite executions and reprisals.

From Norway, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, France and Greece came reports of punishment for sabotage and anti-Nazi activities, while via the Moscow radio the French were advised to "prepare for armed struggle" because "the real fight is at hand." Fighting French headquarters here declined to comment on the radiocast but dispatches from the Soviet capital quoted Roger Garreau, Fighting French representative in Moscow, as making a plea to prepare for open insurrection.

The greatest tension was experienced in the Netherlands where a midnight deadline had been set for the arrest of saboteurs who last week wrecked a Nazi military train near Rotterdam. The execution of an unannounced portion of 1,600 hostages was threatened by the Germans unless the saboteurs surrendered or their identities were disclosed to the authorities.

Dutch Government officials here openly expressed fears a greater number of victims than originally faced execution might be killed because of an attempt to blow up a Nazi-operated radio station.

Today is "Soldiers' Day" for the Polish Army, which hopes to invade the continent and regain the territory Hitler captured in 1939. General Sikorski disclosed that his forces had grown from 35,000 a year ago to more than 100,000.

This makes it the fifth strongest army of the United Nations, he said, disclosing that part of them are parachute troops. The Polish Air Force is now twice as strong as it was before the German invasion. Polish fighter squadrons, the general said, have shot down more than 500 Axis planes, and the bomber squadrons have participated in 3,000 raids and dropped 8,000,000 pounds of bombs on Germany.

"Our Army Corps in Scotland, strengthened by compatriots from America and Russia, is being converted into an armored motor corps and will be a strong implement in a future offensive on the continent," he said in an order of the day.

N.Y. Young Woman Leaves Society Post for 'Waves'

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Miss Jane Tilford Palmer has sailed out of the Junior League circuit into participation in the war effort by being commissioned a Senior Grade Lieutenant of the Waves, the Women's Naval Reserve.

The newest officer of the Waves commissioned in the New York area, Miss Palmer had been manager of the Association of Junior Leagues of America since 1928. Previously she was a bank executive.

She is a graduate of St. Timothy's School, Catonsville, Md., and Bryn Mawr College.

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Nazis' Victims Rally to Churches

By Robert Powell
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 15 — The Inter-Allied Information Committee's report on Nazi attempts to wipe out all religions in the occupied countries offers fresh evidence that religious persecution under Hitler is having an opposite effect from what is intended.

It is widening the rift between the occupied and the occupiers, and in a majority of cases is rallying subjugated peoples around their church—be it desecrated or destroyed—as the nodal point of their spiritual resistance.

The committee's report, made public earlier this week, is the third account of conditions in the occupied countries published under the auspices of the Governments in Exile. It is a significant summary of the Reich's attempts to abolish Christianity within its conquered domains.

The accumulated evidence permits little doubt that the aim of the Nazis is the stamping out of both collective and individual worship on the grounds that it is a danger to totalitarianism.

Free Thought "Dangerous"

The main Nazi attack has always been upon freedom of thought whether spiritual or temporal, and one of the best compliments which the Nazis could pay to free religious worship is that this was one of the first things Nazi Germany attacked after it assumer power because it was realized that therein was one of its greatest enemies.

Persecution became more brutal and open as the Nazis obtained greater powers, but it is only the logical outcome of theories which Hitler, the Nazi ideologist Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, and others propagated throughout Germany years ago.

Hitler once said he wanted "fearless, vigorous commanding and cruel youth with strength and beauty of young beasts of prey" to execute his orders.

Moral Standards Shelved

He has got them and they have acted upon their Führer's advice that "conscience is a Jewish invention . . . it mutilates man." They have ignored all moral considerations in carrying out their tasks.

The consequences, as disclosed in the committee's report Aug 13, are shown in the deliberate and calculated atrocities, destruction or desecration of churches, altars, and shrines, arrest and torture of church dignitaries, mostly because they attempted to carry out their religious duties.

It is impossible to give many details of these persecutions in different countries. A few outstanding examples must suffice. In Poland, the Germans set out from the beginning to exterminate the Roman Catholic Church with the result that some 4,000 Polish priests have been either shot or imprisoned.

Spiritual Resistance

That these methods have not always met with success is seen in the report that, despite the arrest of more than 500 Czech clergymen, the Church still remains today the rallying point for Czech spiritual resistance.

Similarly, the attempt to undermine Norway's religious front through violent assault on its State Church and arrest of Bishops has only resulted in consolidating Norwegian opinion against the Nazi puppet Premier, Maj. Vidkin Quisling, and his masters.

The same situation has developed in France. In Alsace the Abbey of St. Odile was closed and descretated, as has also the Strasburg Cathedral. Much ecclesiastical property was seized.

The same persecutions in lesser or greater degree, varying with local opposition, have been carried on in Occupied France, Holland, Belgium, and Luxemburg.

Must Be "Good Nazis"

Church officers of these countries have been told quite plainly that their first duty is to the Nazi state, not to their religion, and that officials of the Third Reich—which now includes subject peoples—"must above all be good Nazis. They must choose one or other — Jesus Christ or the Führer."

Reports of the effect of this policy in the occupied countries leads to but one conclusion—namely, that Nazi policy has had the opposite effect from that expected.

The rift between the Nazis and subject peoples has grown wider, and different branches of the Christian Church have come closer together.

This is clearly illustrated in Holland where Protestants and Roman Catholics on a number of occasions have made almost identical appeals to their parishioners.

This co-operation has been so marked that one Dutch Nazi paper has declared that despite their many disputations both Churches were now "unanimously agreed in the fight against Naziism."

Unity on Religious Freedom

Unity has also been shown to a hitherto unexpected degree among Protestants and Roman Catholics within Germany itself.

Most of the earlier pronouncements of Roman Catholic Bishops like Michael Cardinal Faulhaber and Count Clemence von Galen were mainly concerned with protests against Nazi interference and persecution of their particular church or flock.

More recent sermons, especially by Count von Galen and Conrad von Preysing, Bishop of Berlin, have emphasized the importance of the fundamental of religious freedom in general.

There is also evidence of the feeling of shame with what many Germans in the churches have watched this process of persecution extended from within Germany outward.

Although it would be an exaggeration to say that at the moment this constitutes a strong opposition from the viewpoint of immediate political action there [and Hitler knows it] it is an important factor of disintegration.

It isn't without significance that one should hear reports of the formation of groups in Germany which call themselves "the party of decent Germans" determined to restore Germany's good name once more.

Nothing has been said in the Inter-Allied Committee's report about treatment of Jews. Their religion always has been persecuted, but Nazis have treated them from a racial rather than a religious point of view.

What the Nazis are doing in Europe their Japanese allies also are doing in China where Christian missionaries have been massacred, churches closed, and Chinese Christians murdered.

Clergymen in Oslo Reproach New Bishop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

More than 100 clergymen of the Oslo Diocese recently sent a letter to Dean Lars Andreas Froeyland reproaching him because he accepted the position of Bishop of Oslo.

The letter said that the clergymen back Bishop Berggrav and other bishops of Norway who have been forced to break church rules laid down by the Nazis. It added that Dean Froeyland would "necessarily become a lonely man as bishop of the Oslo diocese."

Buying Education Not Inflationary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOBOKEN, N. J., Aug. 15—Besides buying war bonds, Americans can help beat inflation by investing more of their increased wartime earnings in education, Dr. Harvey N. Davis, President of Stevens Institute of Technoloy, recommended today.

"Inflation will come, if it comes, chiefly because there is so much more purchasing power loose in the country than there are things available to be purchased," he said. "This is the basis for the present pressure to save instead of spend—to buy War Savings Bonds instead of radios.

"There is, however, another way to combat inflation and that is to divert purchasing power from goods, which are scarce, to services, which in many cases are much less scarce.

Bund Youth Leader Admits Conspiracy

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Hugo Richard Steimle, youth leader of the German-American Bund, pleaded guilty to an indictment alleging conspiracy to counsel Bund members to violate the Alien Registration Act.

Federal Judge Eugene Rice remanded Mr. Steimle to jail pending the trial of 25 other Bund leaders named in the indictment and in another indictment charging some of them with counselling Bund members to violate the Selective Service Act.

The indictments, returned July 7, named 29 leaders of the Bund living in all parts of the nation. Three already have pleaded guilty. The trial of the 25 is scheduled to begin Aug. 18.

Once-a-Day Mail Delivery in Sight

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Once-a-day home delivery of mail and fewer collections from corner boxes are in prospect in many cities, Post Office officials declare, because of approaching shortages in personnel, tires and trucks.

The officials said that the changes could be ordered locally by postmasters to meet individual situations. They expressed the view that adequate mail service could be maintained, however.

Post Office trucks now make as many as eight and nine collections a day from mail boxes spaced throughout residential areas. Collections will be reduced in many cases, because the Post Office Department is unable to buy any trucks, officials explained, and as trucks wear out it will be necessary to expand the area each one covers.

Across Australian Desert to Market

Courtesy, Australian National Publicity Association

Long Trek Is On

Top: Black stockmen under white superiors muster cattle from range and plain for the drovers, who this year have started 32,000 cattle from the Kimberly District of Australia to the packing houses on the Queensland coast. Bottom: This pioneer of North Australia typifies the veteran drovers.

Desert Drive Of Cattle To Aid Australia

By Michael Terry, F. R. G. S.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Australia

The great feat of driving 32,000 cattle from 500 to 1,000 miles over Australia's vast northern desert, recently ordered by the Commonwealth Department of Supply, is a trek that has fired the imagination of all Australians. From the wildest and most remote regions of the continent, huge herds have been started on their way to the various packing centers of Western Australia and Queensland. These are supplementary to the great annual movements of cattle in these parts.

Some of the Kimberley cattle will be driven 1,000 miles. They will be "on the road" half a year. About 300 cattlemen will be needed for them; 1,300 horses will be ridden at the task. One third of a million gallons of water will have to be drawn at sundown "to water" the great herds. Wells are being specially repaired, cleaned out, retimbered and their pumping apparatus overhauled. Stores are being laid down along the routes and guards left at the caches.

Railage arrangements are being made far in advance of the arrival of the first herds at trucking points.

Record Movement

Australian stockmen are used to big figures, big distances, huge mobs of cattle, vast territories—and large checks after months on the road. Even they are surprised at the magnitude of the task given them by war in the Pacific. They believe it will be greater than anything of the sort in the United States or the Argentine, possibly also in Russia.

Beef is particularly needed in Australia. American troops prefer it to mutton or lamb. Domestic demand is up due to refugees from Java, Singapore, Hong Kong and elsewhere. Fighting men of the United States, Free France, the Netherlands and the rest, including Axis prisoners, account for abnormal consumption. Also the Australian troops from the Near East are back home to defend their homeland.

The situation became worse when Wyndham was bombed; it is now definitely a front-line port. The packing plants there have been ruled out of operations. They used to handle 35,000 to 40,000 cattle each season. Moreover, each year about 12,000 cattle have been driven from the stations—ranches—of the Fitzroy River Valley and adjacent areas for sea shipment at Derby to Fremantle. That traffic also has been affected by war.

The Minister for Supply, John A. Beasley, therefore decided upon a great series of droving feats for Australian stockmen this year.

Remarkable Conquest

One of the routes to be followed is man's most remarkable conquest of the desert, the Canning Stock Route, named for A. W. Canning, who pioneered it 35 years ago. It has a provisional width of five miles in case anyone should wish to "take up" the desert through which it passes. For 900 miles from the gold-mining town of Kimberley to Wiluna in the south, the route crosses as pitiless a region of sandhills as this world can possess. Peopled only by roving bands of blacks, practically all of it lies across virgin country. Nevertheless Mr. Canning established wells every 15 to 20 miles.

At Meekatharra, west of Wiluna, the rail starts south and leads in about 600 miles to Perth. The eastbound cattle from East Kimberley will go to Dajarra, Queensland, where they may be trucked to Townsville, Bowen and Rockhampton in Queensland. Although a much longer walk for them, these cattle will merely do what thousands have done every year for a long time.

In normal times it is not unusual any year for 20,000 head to leave the large northern stations for the markets of the south. They go to Dajarra or to Alice Springs for railing thence 1,000 miles to Adelaide.

Dajarra Route Busy

This year, however, cattle which should have gone to Wyndham are being forced upon the Dajarra route as well.

When Wyndham operates, drovers can make several trips in a season. Now many extra outfits are needed as they cannot be shuttled.

Ordinarily 1,000 cattle can be handled by a head drover, his second-in-charge, four stockmen, a horse-tailer and a cook. During the day the "mob" is travelled in two lots of 500 each. They camp together. This time probably 300 men will be required—a large figure among the scattered cattlemen of Kimberley. It may be that the Army will have to release men to make up the outfits. American cowboys would not be suitable as their methods of droving differ greatly from the Australian. For instance, Australians use the stockwhip and seldom, if ever, a rope.

Drovers move about 8½ miles a day or 60 miles a week. The cattle have to be hurried over dry stages, spelled at good feed and halted for inspection at veterinary control points.

Each man in the big droves needs three day horses, the "chuck wagon" needs four and some spares, six night horses—picked for their quiet stepping and sight in the dark—are needed for camp watch. About 40 horses comprise each "plant." About 1,300 horses will be used this year in the big treks.

Drover's Responsibility

A drover is not liable for loss en route unless carelessness can be proven. He should get 2s. a head for each 100 miles. If 6,000 cattle go on a 720 mile trip, contracts will be let for £4,500. Usually the white hands get £6 a week and keep, paid to them by the head drover out of his cheque from the station with which he contracts.

At about 4 a. m. the camp is roused and breakfast handed out. The cattle move off by 5:30 a. m. or daylight. They travel till middle morning when they are allowed to rest till early afternoon. At about 2 p. m. the drovers move them on again so that water can be reached at about 5 p. m. They are settled down by dark.

If the stage is long between waters and the cattle are thirsty, they are travelled at night also. The spacing of waters means nearly always alternate nights without a drink. If they are 20 miles apart night work is inevitable. A bullock likes to drink about 10 gallons every day.

When the animals sink down for the night and give a long low sigh—that is the drovers' delight. It means they are tired and contented. If they fidget about, any untoward sound may cause them to rise en masse and be off in a mad stampede.

This explains night horses' need for special eyesight. The night-rider has to gallop through the bush, risking collision with a tree or plunging down a gulley, so that he can get to the leaders of the rush, steady them and hold them till the other drovers arrive.

Machinist Pleads Guilty To Espionage Conspiracy

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Richard E. Weber, a machinist formerly employed by the Bosch Company in Springfield, Mass., pleaded guilty in Brooklyn Federal Court to an indictment charging him with conspiracy to transmit American defense information to Germany.

He will be sentenced Aug. 25 with two other men who pleaded guilty to similar indictments.

'Mercy' Goods From U. S. Off To N. Africa

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Office of War Information announced yesterday that two French merchant vessels had been permitted to sail for Vichy-governed North Africa carrying American goods said to be in "great need" there.

The ships left the United States on Aug. 9. In exchange, two vessels sailed from Casablanca on Aug. 11 with goods destined for this country. Included were cork and olive oil—both scarce here—tartar and other North African products.

American consular agents in Morocco, Algiers, and Tunisia will supervise the distribution of the "nonmilitary, consumer goods" shipped from here to see that they are used by the local populations and are not re-shipped to other countries, OWI stated.

The Ile de Noirmoutiers and the Ile de Cusessant carried a mixed cargo to North Africa, made up of brown sugar, copper sulphate, cotton cloth and thread, condensed milk, leaf tobacco, tea, and fuel. Five thousand tons of coal and 1,200 tons of kerosene for lighting and heating were aboard the Ile de Cusessant. Under present conditions, these supplies can be obtained only from the United States.

The Ile de Re and the Aldebaran were the vessels loaded at Casablanca with goods for this country.

Body Found in Brazil Of Argentine Military Man

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 15 (AP)—The body of Lieut. Col. Camilo Gay, Argentine military attaché, was found yesterday in an ocean front cave after an unidentified person had notified police by telephone. His car was parked near by.

[In Buenos Aires, the Argentine foreign ministry said it had been notified the body had bullet wounds in the head and shoulder.]

Police said a watch and money were found in Gay's pockets. The officer had requested a transfer to an Army post sometime ago, and an order for him to report for duty in Mendoza, Argentina, arrived two days ago, they said.

British Plan 'American Weeks' To Learn More About Ally

Wide World-Associated Press

LONDON, Aug. 15 — England's average man, who in prewar years was willing to dismiss the United States as one of the colonies that got away, now is trying hard to understand the country across the sea which suddenly has become such a vital ally.

Schools which formerly taught American history only in its bare relationships with developments in British history now are delving into the facts of the independent development of the United States.

Study groups and societies have turned their attentions to visualizing and understanding the American scene, and educational officers of the Army have learned that private soldiers place lectures and books on the United States high on their lists of preferences.

Letters asking questions ranging from simply "what is the Capital of Rhode Island?" to "what was the political and economic background to passage of the immigration law of 1924?" pour daily into the American Embassy in London.

From Many Sources

They come from such varied people as the Chaplain of an isolated searchlight post who wanted material "illustrative of war and peace in the United States," and a schoolgirl who wanted to make the United States the subject of her weekly theme.

Second Secretary Dorsey Fisher, whose duties include those of information officer, answers all that he can and refers others to the American Outpost in Great Britain and the American division of the Ministry of Information, two organizations which specialize in handling the new flood of queries about the United States.

Some letters show ignorance about even the simplest factors in American life and geography. One British journalist wanted to know "just what is the Middle West?"

Other correspondence falls into regular categories such as: Requests for pamphlets and pictures, lists of recommended books on United States history and economics, requests for an American who can lecture on some phase of life in the United States.

The overworked Embassy has to refer all requests for speakers to some other organization, but many American newsmen have done yeoman duty along this line.

Queries About the Flag

Other requests are more specialized: A woman wanted to know the design of the United States flag in the days when it had only 13 stars. A Hertfordshire school wanted a photograph of President Roosevelt to award as a prize in a village sports contest.

Two fire watchers wanted their argument settled as to whether "Stars and Stripes Forever" or "Yankee Doodle" was the national anthem.

Another fire-watch station asked for the words and music of the national anthem so they would "be able to sing the whole thing properly when President Roosevelt comes to see us."

A small boy wanted to know on which verses of the Bible President Roosevelt had taken his last inaugural oath because the pastor of the boy's village offered a prize for the discovery.

With typical British tenacity, when the London sources were stumped, the boy wrote to the White House, got an answer and got the prize.

Seeks Letter Exchange

Many of the letters from adults are written on lonely fire-watch vigil or during a lull at ARP headquarters. But one written from a home displayed the yearning for a deeper sistership between Great Britain and America.

The writer described herself and her civil servant husband as "ordinary middleclass folks with an intense love of our country."

She wanted to correspond with an American woman of her own age and station in life because "in view of the mental sufferings which must now be tormenting Americans, perhaps my outlook after 2½ years of trial, setbacks and humiliation of national esteem may strengthen some American woman at the outset of her own trials."

Daily there are increases in the number of schools writing to say they plan an "America Day" or an "America Week" to focus attention on their newly active interest in the United States.

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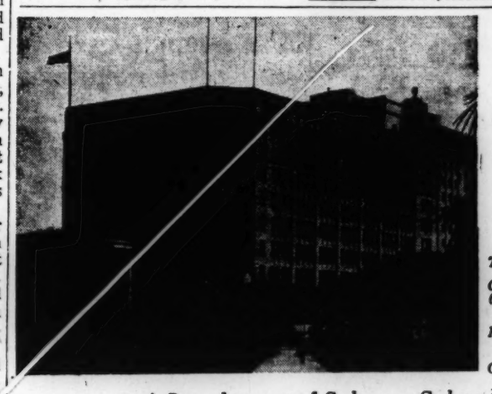
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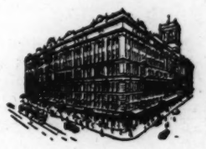
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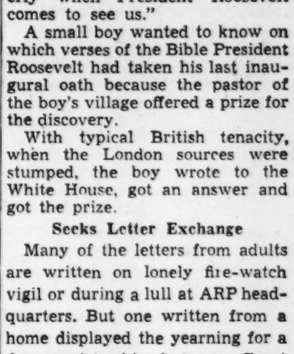

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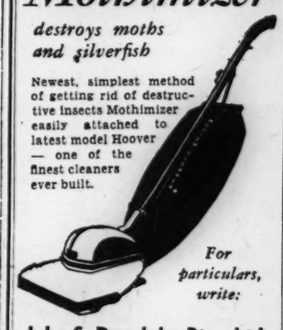
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Nazis' Victims Rally to Churches

By Robert Powell
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 15 — The Inter-Allied Information Committee's report on Nazi attempts to wipe out all religions in the occupied countries offers fresh evidence that religious persecution under Hitler is having an opposite effect from what is intended.

It is widening the rift between the occupied and the occupiers, and in a majority of cases is rallying subjugated peoples around their church—be it desecrated or destroyed—as the nodal point of their spiritual resistance.

The committee's report, made public earlier this week, is the third account of conditions in the occupied countries published under the auspices of the Governments in Exile. It is a significant summary of the Reich's attempts to abolish Christianity within its conquered domains.

The accumulated evidence permits little doubt that the aim of the Nazis is the stamping out of both collective and individual worship on the grounds that it is a danger to totalitarianism.

Free Thought "Dangerous"

The main Nazi attack has always been upon freedom of thought whether spiritual or temporal, and one of the best compliments which the Nazis could pay to free religious worship is that this was one of the first things Nazi Germany attacked after it assumer power because it was realized that therein was one of its greatest enemies.

Persecution became more brutal and open as the Nazis obtained greater powers, but it is only the logical outcome of theories which Hitler, the Nazi ideologist Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, and others propagated throughout Germany years ago.

Hitler once said he wanted "fearless, vigorous commanding and cruel youth with strength and beauty of young beasts of prey" to execute his orders.

Moral Standards Shelved

He has got them and they have acted upon their Führer's advice that "conscience is a Jewish invention . . . it mutilates man." They have ignored all moral considerations in carrying out their tasks.

The consequences, as disclosed in the committee's report Aug 13, are shown in the deliberate and calculated atrocities, destruction or desecration of churches, altars, and shrines, arrest and torture of church dignitaries, mostly because they attempted to carry out their religious duties.

It is impossible to give many details of these persecutions in different countries. A few outstanding examples must suffice. In Poland, the Germans set out from the beginning to exterminate the Roman Catholic Church with the result that some 4,000 Polish priests have been either shot or imprisoned.

Spiritual Resistance

That these methods have not always met with success is seen in the report that, despite the arrest of more than 500 Czech clergymen, the Church still remains today the rallying point for Czech spiritual resistance.

Similarly, the attempt to undermine Norway's religious front through violent assault on its State Church and arrest of Bishops has only resulted in consolidating Norwegian opinion against the Nazi puppet Premier, Maj. Vidkin Quisling, and his masters.

The same situation has developed in France. In Alsace the Abbey of St. Odile was closed and descretated, as has also the Strasburg Cathedral. Much ecclesiastical property was seized.

The same persecutions in lesser or greater degree, varying with local opposition, have been carried on in Occupied France, Holland, Belgium, and Luxemburg.

Must Be "Good Nazis"

Church officers of these countries have been told quite plainly that their first duty is to the Nazi state, not to their religion, and that officials of the Third Reich—which now includes subject peoples—"must above all be good Nazis. They must choose one or other — Jesus Christ or the Führer."

Reports of the effect of this policy in the occupied countries leads to but one conclusion—namely, that Nazi policy has had the opposite effect from that expected.

The rift between the Nazis and subject peoples has grown wider, and different branches of the Christian Church have come closer together.

This is clearly illustrated in Holland where Protestants and Roman Catholics on a number of occasions have made almost identical appeals to their parishioners.

This co-operation has been so marked that one Dutch Nazi paper has declared that despite their many disputations both Churches were now "unanimously agreed in the fight against Naziism."

Unity on Religious Freedom

Unity has also been shown to a hitherto unexpected degree among Protestants and Roman Catholics within Germany itself.

Most of the earlier pronouncements of Roman Catholic Bishops like Michael Cardinal Faulhaber and Count Clemence von Galen were mainly concerned with protests against Nazi interference and persecution of their particular church or flock.

More recent sermons, especially by Count von Galen and Conrad von Preysing, Bishop of Berlin, have emphasized the importance of the fundamental of religious freedom in general.

There is also evidence of the feeling of shame with what many Germans in the churches have watched this process of persecution extended from within Germany outward.

Although it would be an exaggeration to say that at the moment this constitutes a strong opposition from the viewpoint of immediate political action there [and Hitler knows it] it is an important factor of disintegration.

It isn't without significance that one should hear reports of the formation of groups in Germany which call themselves "the party of decent Germans" determined to restore Germany's good name once more.

Nothing has been said in the Inter-Allied Committee's report about treatment of Jews. Their religion always has been persecuted, but Nazis have treated them from a racial rather than a religious point of view.

What the Nazis are doing in Europe their Japanese allies also are doing in China where Christian missionaries have been massacred, churches closed, and Chinese Christians murdered.

Clergymen in Oslo Reproach New Bishop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

More than 100 clergymen of the Oslo Diocese recently sent a letter to Dean Lars Andreas Froeyland reproaching him because he accepted the position of Bishop of Oslo.

The letter said that the clergymen back Bishop Berggrav and other bishops of Norway who have been forced to break church rules laid down by the Nazis. It added that Dean Froeyland would "necessarily become a lonely man as bishop of the Oslo diocese."

Buying Education Not Inflationary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOBOKEN, N. J., Aug. 15—Besides buying war bonds, Americans can help beat inflation by investing more of their increased wartime earnings in education, Dr. Harvey N. Davis, President of Stevens Institute of Technoloy, recommended today.

"Inflation will come, if it comes, chiefly because there is so much more purchasing power loose in the country than there are things available to be purchased," he said. "This is the basis for the present pressure to save instead of spend—to buy War Savings Bonds instead of radios.

"There is, however, another way to combat inflation and that is to divert purchasing power from goods, which are scarce, to services, which in many cases are much less scarce.

Bund Youth Leader Admits Conspiracy

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Hugo Richard Steimle, youth leader of the German-American Bund, pleaded guilty to an indictment alleging conspiracy to counsel Bund members to violate the Alien Registration Act.

Federal Judge Eugene Rice remanded Mr. Steimle to jail pending the trial of 25 other Bund leaders named in the indictment and in another indictment charging some of them with counselling Bund members to violate the Selective Service Act.

The indictments, returned July 7, named 29 leaders of the Bund living in all parts of the nation. Three already have pleaded guilty. The trial of the 25 is scheduled to begin Aug. 18.

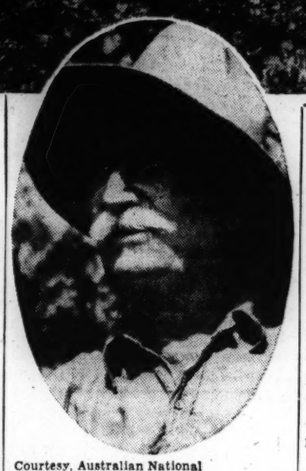
Once-a-Day Mail Delivery in Sight

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Once-a-day home delivery of mail and fewer collections from corner boxes are in prospect in many cities, Post Office officials declare, because of approaching shortages in personnel, tires and trucks.

The officials said that the changes could be ordered locally by postmasters to meet individual situations. They expressed the view that adequate mail service could be maintained, however.

Post Office trucks now make as many as eight and nine collections a day from mail boxes spaced throughout residential areas. Collections will be reduced in many cases, because the Post Office Department is unable to buy any trucks, officials explained, and as trucks wear out it will be necessary to expand the area each one covers.

Across Australian Desert to Market



Courtesy, Australian National Publicity Association

Long Trek Is On

Top: Black stockmen under white superiors muster cattle from range and plain for the drovers, who this year have started 32,000 cattle from the Kimberly District of Australia to the packing houses on the Queensland coast. Bottom: This pioneer of North Australia typifies the veteran drovers.

Desert Drive Of Cattle To Aid Australia

By Michael Terry, F. R. G. S.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Australia

The great feat of driving 32,000 cattle from 500 to 1,000 miles over Australia's vast northern desert, recently ordered by the Commonwealth Department of Supply, is a trek that has fired the imagination of all Australians. From the wildest and most remote regions of the continent, huge herds have been started on their way to the various packing centers of Western Australia and Queensland. These are supplementary to the great annual movements of cattle in these parts.

Some of the Kimberley cattle will be driven 1,000 miles. They will be "on the road" half a year. About 300 cattlemen will be needed for them; 1,300 horses will be ridden at the task. One third of a million gallons of water will have to be drawn at sundown "to water" the great herds. Wells are being specially repaired, cleaned out, retimbered and their pumping apparatus overhauled. Stores are being laid down along the routes and guards left at the caches.

Railage arrangements are being made far in advance of the arrival of the first herds at trucking points.

Record Movement

Australian stockmen are used to big figures, big distances, huge mobs of cattle, vast territories—and large checks after months on the road. Even they are surprised at the magnitude of the task given them by war in the Pacific. They believe it will be greater than anything of the sort in the United States or the Argentine, possibly also in Russia.

Beef is particularly needed in Australia. American troops prefer it to mutton or lamb. Domestic demand is up due to refugees from Java, Singapore, Hong Kong and elsewhere. Fighting men of the United States, Free France, the Netherlands and the rest, including Axis prisoners, account for abnormal consumption. Also the Australian troops from the Near East are back home to defend their homeland.

The situation became worse when Wyndham was bombed; it is now definitely a front-line port. The packing plants there have been ruled out of operations. They used to handle 35,000 to 40,000 cattle each season. Moreover, each year about 12,000 cattle have been driven from the stations—ranches—of the Fitzroy River Valley and adjacent areas for sea shipment at Derby to Fremantle. That traffic also has been affected by war.

The Minister for Supply, John A. Beasley, therefore decided upon a great series of droving feats for Australian stockmen this year.

Remarkable Conquest

One of the routes to be followed is man's most remarkable conquest of the desert, the Canning Stock Route, named for A. W. Canning, who pioneered it 35 years ago. It has a provisional width of five miles in case anyone should wish to "take up" the desert through which it passes. For 900 miles from the gold-mining town of Kimberley to Wiluna in the south, the route crosses as pitiless a region of sandhills as this world can possess. Peopled only by roving bands of blacks, practically all of it lies across virgin country. Nevertheless Mr. Canning established wells every 15 to 20 miles.

At Meekatharra, west of Wiluna, the rail starts south and leads in about 600 miles to Perth. The eastbound cattle from East Kimberley will go to Dajarra, Queensland, where they may be trucked to Townsville, Bowen and Rockhampton in Queensland. Although a much longer walk for them, these cattle will merely do what thousands have done every year for a long time.

In normal times it is not unusual any year for 20,000 head to leave the large northern stations for the markets of the south. They go to Dajarra or to Alice Springs for railing thence 1,000 miles to Adelaide.

Dajarra Route Busy

This year, however, cattle which should have gone to Wyndham are being forced upon the Dajarra route as well.

When Wyndham operates, drovers can make several trips in a season. Now many extra outfits are needed as they cannot be shuttled.

Ordinarily 1,000 cattle can be handled by a head drover, his second-in-charge, four stockmen, a horse-tailer and a cook. During the day the "mob" is travelled in two lots of 500 each. They camp together. This time probably 300 men will be required—a large figure among the scattered cattlemen of Kimberley. It may be that the Army will have to release men to make up the outfits. American cowboys would not be suitable as their methods of droving differ greatly from the Australian. For instance, Australians use the stockwhip and seldom, if ever, a rope.

Drovers move about 8½ miles a day or 60 miles a week. The cattle have to be hurried over dry stages, spelled at good feed and halted for inspection at veterinary control points.

Each man in the big droves needs three day horses, the "chuck wagon" needs four and some spares, six night horses—picked for their quiet stepping and sight in the dark—are needed for camp watch. About 40 horses comprise each "plant." About 1,300 horses will be used this year in the big treks.

Drover's Responsibility

A drover is not liable for loss en route unless carelessness can be proven. He should get 2s. a head for each 100 miles. If 6,000 cattle go on a 720 mile trip, contracts will be let for £4,500. Usually the white hands get £6 a week and keep, paid to them by the head drover out of his cheque from the station with which he contracts.

At about 4 a. m. the camp is roused and breakfast handed out. The cattle move off by 5:30 a. m. or daylight. They travel till middle morning when they are allowed to rest till early afternoon. At about 2 p. m. the drovers move them on again so that water can be reached at about 5 p. m. They are settled down by dark.

If the stage is long between waters and the cattle are thirsty, they are travelled at night also. The spacing of waters means nearly always alternate nights without a drink. If they are 20 miles apart night work is inevitable. A bullock likes to drink about 10 gallons every day.

When the animals sink down for the night and give a long low sigh—that is the drovers' delight. It means they are tired and contented. If they fidget about, any untoward sound may cause them to rise en masse and be off in a mad stampede.

This explains night horses' need for special eyesight. The night-rider has to gallop through the bush, risking collision with a tree or plunging down a gulley, so that he can get to the leaders of the rush, steady them and hold them till the other drovers arrive.

Machinist Pleads Guilty To Espionage Conspiracy

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Richard E. Weber, a machinist formerly employed by the Bosch Company in Springfield, Mass., pleaded guilty in Brooklyn Federal Court to an indictment charging him with conspiracy to transmit American defense information to Germany.

He will be sentenced Aug. 25 with two other men who pleaded guilty to similar indictments.

'Mercy' Goods From U. S. Off To N. Africa

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Office of War Information announced yesterday that two French merchant vessels had been permitted to sail for Vichy-governed North Africa carrying American goods said to be in "great need" there.

The ships left the United States on Aug. 9. In exchange, two vessels sailed from Casablanca on Aug. 11 with goods destined for this country. Included were cork and olive oil—both scarce here—tartar and other North African products.

American consular agents in Morocco, Algiers, and Tunisia will supervise the distribution of the "nonmilitary, consumer goods" shipped from here to see that they are used by the local populations and are not re-shipped to other countries, OWI stated.

The Ile de Noirmoutiers and the Ile de Cusessant carried a mixed cargo to North Africa, made up of brown sugar, copper sulphate, cotton cloth and thread, condensed milk, leaf tobacco, tea, and fuel. Five thousand tons of coal and 1,200 tons of kerosene for lighting and heating were aboard the Ile de Cusessant. Under present conditions, these supplies can be obtained only from the United States.

The Ile de Re and the Aldebaran were the vessels loaded at Casablanca with goods for this country.

Body Found in Brazil Of Argentine Military Man

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 15 (AP)—The body of Lieut. Col. Camilo Gay, Argentine military attaché, was found yesterday in an ocean front cave after an unidentified person had notified police by telephone. His car was parked near by.

[In Buenos Aires, the Argentine foreign ministry said it had been notified the body had bullet wounds in the head and shoulder.]

Police said a watch and money were found in Gay's pockets. The officer had requested a transfer to an Army post sometime ago, and an order for him to report for duty in Mendoza, Argentina, arrived two days ago, they said.

British Plan 'American Weeks' To Learn More About Ally

Wide World-Associated Press

LONDON, Aug. 15 — England's average man, who in prewar years was willing to dismiss the United States as one of the colonies that got away, now is trying hard to understand the country across the sea which suddenly has become such a vital ally.

Schools which formerly taught American history only in its bare relationships with developments in British history now are delving into the facts of the independent development of the United States.

Study groups and societies have turned their attentions to visualizing and understanding the American scene, and educational officers of the Army have learned that private soldiers place lectures and books on the United States high on their lists of preferences.

Letters asking questions ranging from simply "what is the Capital of Rhode Island?" to "what was the political and economic background to passage of the immigration law of 1924?" pour daily into the American Embassy in London.

From Many Sources

They come from such varied people as the Chaplain of an isolated searchlight post who wanted material "illustrative of war and peace in the United States," and a schoolgirl who wanted to make the United States the subject of her weekly theme.

Second Secretary Dorsey Fisher, whose duties include those of information officer, answers all that he can and refers others to the American Outpost in Great Britain and the American division of the Ministry of Information, two organizations which specialize in handling the new flood of queries about the United States.

Some letters show ignorance about even the simplest factors in American life and geography. One British journalist wanted to know "just what is the Middle West?"

Other correspondence falls into regular categories such as: Requests for pamphlets and pictures, lists of recommended books on United States history and economics, requests for an American who can lecture on some phase of life in the United States.

The overworked Embassy has to refer all requests for speakers to some other organization, but many American newsmen have done yeoman duty along this line.

Queries About the Flag

Other requests are more specialized: A woman wanted to know the design of the United States flag in the days when it had only 13 stars. A Hertfordshire school wanted a photograph of President Roosevelt to award as a prize in a village sports contest.

Two fire watchers wanted their argument settled as to whether "Stars and Stripes Forever" or "Yankee Doodle" was the national anthem.

Another fire-watch station asked for the words and music of the national anthem so they would "be able to sing the whole thing properly when President Roosevelt comes to see us."

A small boy wanted to know on which verses of the Bible President Roosevelt had taken his last inaugural oath because the pastor of the boy's village offered a prize for the discovery.

With typical British tenacity, when the London sources were stumped, the boy wrote to the White House, got an answer and got the prize.

Seeks Letter Exchange

Many of the letters from adults are written on lonely fire-watch vigil or during a lull at ARP headquarters. But one written from a home displayed the yearning for a deeper sistership between Great Britain and America.

The writer described herself and her civil servant husband as "ordinary middleclass folks with an intense love of our country."

She wanted to correspond with an American woman of her own age and station in life because "in view of the mental sufferings which must now be tormenting Americans, perhaps my outlook after 2½ years of trial, setbacks and humiliation of national esteem may strengthen some American woman at the outset of her own trials."

Daily there are increases in the number of schools writing to say they plan an "America Day" or an "America Week" to focus attention on their newly active interest in the United States.

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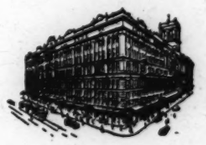
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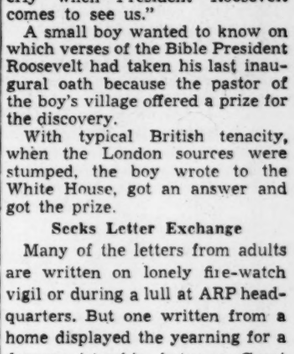

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Ted Williams Finds Washington and St. Louis Pitching Staffs Easy to Solve

Red Sox Slugger Pounds Ball Facing Those Rivals

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A break-down of Ted William's batting average, which at .343 early today was the best in the majors as the Red Sox plunged into a week-end series with the Washington Senators, reveals several interesting facts. For example, if the young slugger who already belongs to Uncle Sam's Naval air forces could swing against Washington and St. Louis pitching every day, passing Hughie Duffy's all-time high of .438 would be a cinch.

In the language of the ball player, Williams has "worn out" the staff managed by Bucky Harris. In 15 games "The Kid" has compiled a sensational .453 figure. Against Luke Sewell's Brownie mound group Ted has emerged with a .421 pace.

No Home Runs

However, even though the Washington staff has taken a beating from Williams this year, it has it all over rival moundsmen in at least one respect. Ted has yet to hit his initial 1942 home run against the Senators. Five of his 24 four-baggers were made in the St. Louis series. Too, he has driven in the substantial total of 18 runs in meetings with the Browns. It is not the Californian's fault that Sewell is lodged in the first division of the American League.

The figures further reveal what a lot of people have suspected for some time: that Jimmy Dykes bothers Williams as he "rides" him from the top step of the White Sox dugout. Against the Chicago club, Ted has done no better than .250, with only one home run—one of the chief reasons why the Red Sox all year have had trouble beating the White Sox; why the two clubs have played so many close, low score games.

Yanks Successful

The Yankees, too, have been successful in their efforts to stop the spark of the Boston attack. That Joe McCarthy has concentrated on Williams in this pennant race is shown by the boy's slim .261 mark in Yankee games. This figure would seem to shatter the belief that he would hit far better if wearing a New York uniform and playing 77 games a year in the Stadium. His average in the park beside the Harlem River is a poor .280.

According to mathematics, Fenway Park is no handicap to the kid slugger. Going into today's double-header with the Senators, he had made 59 hits in 177 appearances at home for a good .333 pace and had 10 homers and 49 runs batted in. Ted's 1942 marks in other parks are: Washington .452, St. Louis .448, Detroit .359, Cleveland .333, Philadelphia .273 and Chicago .261. Facing rival clubs, both here and away, his marks are: Washington .453, St. Louis .421, Detroit .369, Cleveland .327, Philadelphia .300, New York .261, and Chicago .250.

Williams has found the home run range in all league parks except Griffith Stadium and Comiskey Park. He gets another crack at Chicago when the Red Sox make their next and final western tour. The Sox make another visit to Washington the first week in September.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	78	33	.703	—
St. Louis	69	42	.622	9
Cincinnati	58	52	.527	19½
New York	60	53	.531	19
Pittsburgh	50	57	.467	26
Chicago	52	64	.448	28½
Boston	47	68	.409	33
Philadelphia	31	76	.290	45

Results Aug. 14

Brooklyn 10, Boston 0.
Brooklyn 7, Boston 3.
New York 5, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 7, Pittsburgh 1.
St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 0.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	74	37	.667	—
Boston	60	50	.545	13½
Cleveland	61	53	.535	14½
St. Louis	59	56	.513	17
Detroit	57	61	.483	20½
Chicago	49	59	.454	23½
Washington	46	61	.430	26
Philadelphia	44	73	.376	33

Results Aug. 14

Detroit 7, Chicago 1.
New York 11, Philadelphia 2.
Only games scheduled.

Briefs . . . The Senators close here with a double-header tomorrow . . . Two more for the Braves at Brooklyn tomorrow . . . Monday is an open date in Boston . . . The Yankees open a three-game series at Fenway on Tuesday . . . The Braves by that time will have moved to the Polo Grounds . . . Williams' 24 home runs have been hit as follows: Boston 10, Philadelphia 4, Detroit 4, St. Louis 3, Cleveland 2, New York 1 . . . The Senators came here with a five game winning streak, two of which were taken from the Yankees . . . The last pitcher to beat them was Humphries of Chicago.

Ties World Mark

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 15 (AP)—Sandy-haired Alan Ford of the Panama Canal Zone, a Yale freshman, yesterday swam the 100-yard freestyle in 51 seconds, equaling the world's record for the century held jointly by Johnny Weissmuller, Peter Fick, and Howie Johnson, last year's Eli's captain.

Ford, former Mercersburg Academy ace, holds the National A. A. U. outdoor 100-yard and indoor 220-yard freestyle crowns.

Two Veterans Reach Final Of Western

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (AP)—The 'teen-age golfers, who made quite a splurge in the Western open in June, were all on the sidelines of the women's Western amateur today as a pair of veterans—Mrs. Russell Mann, of Omaha, Neb., and Betty Jameson, of San Antonio, Texas, put on the championship show at Sunset Ridge.

Mrs. Mann, who has been at this business for some 15 seasons, and Miss Jameson, a veteran of 11 campaigns, went after the championship over the 36 hole route, 18 in the morning and the balance in the afternoon.

Through the Mill

These girls not only have been through the tournament mill before, but also have had a good share of championship cups in the last 10 years.

Mrs. Mann, for instance, won the title as Lucille Robinson in 1933. She took it again last year. Thus today she sought to be the fifth golfer in history to win two-straight amateur titles and the seventh ever to win three.

Miss Jameson grabbed this year's Western open and was in line to be the first girl ever to win both Women's Western Golf Association events in a single summer. She also took the amateur once before, in 1940, when she beat the late Marion Miley, 6 and 5. Betty's record also recalls her double win in the national, in 1939 and 1940.

Pleasant Temperaments

The finalists have, in addition to a pair of sparkling careers, two of the most pleasant temperaments that ever had to contend with the business of tournament golf. They were the favorites of the Sunset Ridge lounges and locker rooms from the opening day, when Mrs. Mann won medalist honors with a par 77 and Miss Jameson came in close behind with an 80.

Mrs. Mann advanced to the championship round by defeating Mary Agnes Wall, Menominee, Mich., one up. Miss Jameson's semi-final victory was at the expense of Dorothy Ellis, Indianapolis, the Indiana State champion, whom she defeated 3 and 1.

Schedule Released At Athens School

ATHENS, Ga. (AP)—Capt. C. E. Smith, commanding officer of the Athens Naval Pre-Flight Training School, has announced a nine-game schedule to be played by the station's varsity football team this fall.

The card includes one intersectional test with Pennsylvania, five games against major Southern schools, and three with other service teams. A 10th game probably will be scheduled.

Sept. 26—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Oct. 2—Naval Pre-Flight School of Chapel Hill, N. C., at Athens (night); 10—Duke University at Durham, N. C.; 17—Pensacola (Fla.) Naval Air Station at Pensacola; 24—Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge; 31—Jacksonville (Fla.) Naval Air Station at Athens.

Nov. 7—Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Columbus, Ga.; 14—Tulane at New Orleans; 28—Alabama at Birmingham.

Miss Brough In Essex Semifinal

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 15 (AP)—Fourth-seeded Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., entered the semifinals of the Essex Country Club's 18th annual women's tennis tournament yesterday when she won a postponed quarterfinal match from unranked Kay Winthrop of Hamilton, 6-4, 6-2.

Miss Brough, undefeated this year, was scheduled to meet Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, the tourney's defending champion, in a semifinal match today. The other semifinal paired Top Seeded Pauline Betz of Winter Park, Fla., and Doris Hart of Miami.

Naval Cadets Open Penn Grid Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—This fall for the first time since 1929 the University of Pennsylvania will open its season by playing a game in September. The Naval Aviation Cadets from Georgia will meet the Red and Blue on Franklin Field in what promises to be one of the most difficult opening assignments a Red and Blue team has had in years. Pennsylvania played its first September game in 1886. In 1892 and 1893 games also were played the same month. From 1896 until 1917 the season opened annually in September.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Curt Davis, Whitlow Wyatt and Dolph Camilli, Dodgers—Davis and Wyatt pitched double victory over Braves, with help of Camilli, who hit two home runs.

Carl Hubbell and Mickey Witek, Giants—Former tossed four-hitter against Phils and latter led Giants with three hits, driving in two runs.

Tommy Henrich, Yankees—Drove in four runs, two with homer, in leading victorious attack against Athletics.

Mort Cooper, Cardinals—Pitched two-hit shutout against Reds.

Hal White, Tigers—Stopped White Sox with four-hitter.

Lon Warneke, Cubs—Beat Pirates on seven hits.

● BASEBALL ●
Fenway Park Tomorrow 2 Games
1st Game 1:30
RED SOX vs. WASHINGTON
Seats at Fenway Park ..... Ken. 0331

Lining Up on the Army's Side

Associated Press

Eastern All-Star Soldiers

Eleven members of the Eastern All-Army football squad which is now working out at Yale University under the direction of Col. Robert Neyland are shown as they lined up for a practice session recently. Backfield, left to right: Mike Byelene, right halfback, Purdue; Corp. Vike Francis, fullback, Nebraska; Capt. John Pingel, left halfback, Michigan State; Lieut. Sam Bartholomew, quarterback, Tennessee. On the line, left to right: Sergeant Frank Delmonico, right end, Holy Cross; Private Floyd Spendlove, right tackle, Utah; Lieut. Charles Henke, right guard, Texas A. and M.; Lieut. Tom Greenfield, center, Arizona; Private Frank Kapriva, left guard, Wake Forest; Corporal Walter Barnes, left tackle, Louisiana State; Lieut. James Sterling, left end, Texas A. and M.

National A. A. U. Crown Retained By Nancy Merki

NEENAH, Wis., Aug. 15 (AP)—With two new championships crowned and a defending titlist easily outdistancing challengers in the first three events of the National Women's A. A. U. swimming championships last night in the new Municipal Pool, attention turned toward the backstroke events carded for today, when Gloria Callen was due to seek her third consecutive 100-meter title.

The New York mermaid, holder of more than 30 national records, was favored to repeat.

Nancy Merki, Portland, Ore., was the defending titlist who retained her 1,500-meter free style crown. Miss Merki did the course in 22:18:2, steaming down the lanes more than 25 meters ahead of her closest competition.

Ann Hardin beat out Mary Ann Walts, an Indianapolis teammate, for second. Betsy Blake, Cleveland, was fourth.

Suzanne Zimmerman of Portland, Ore, churned out a victory by inches in the 100-meter free style. Her time was 1:10.3. Marilyn Sahner, New York, was second. Brenda Helser, defending champion, and Suzanne's teammate, was third.

Indianapolis swimmers dominated the 300-meter individual medley, with Joan Vogel doing the distance in 4:43 to take over the crown won in 1940 and 1941 by little Chieko Miyamoto, Hawaii, who was unable to arrange transportation to the States.

Second was Betty Bemis, Indianapolis, and third was Patricia McWhorter, Plainfield, N. J.

Five-Stroke Lead Is Held by Hogan

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 15 (AP)—Blazin' Ben Hogan moved into the third session of the $5,000 Times-Union open today well fortified with a five-stroke lead—the result of two days of sub-par play.

Yesterday the slender Texan carved a two-under par 68—four strokes above his record-smashing opening round of 64 for a 36-hole total of 132.

Little Ben's nearest competitor, five strokes back at 137, was the veteran Harold (Jug) McSpaden, Philadelphia. The other low scorers included Sammy Byrd, ex-Yankee outfielder, and Chick Harbert, the St. Paul open winner from Battle Creek, Mich., both of whom posted even-par 140's.

Capt. Christy Mathewson, Jr., is the son of the late pitching hero of the National League. Young Matty is stationed at Thunderbird Field in Arizona.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

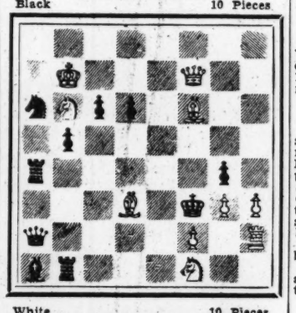
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

August 15, 1942

Problem No. 2477

By Maxwell Bukofzer

Black 10 Pieces

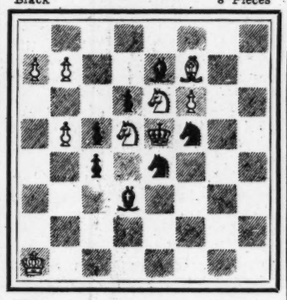


White 10 Pieces
8/1K3Q2/ktKtpplB2/1p6/r5pl/3B1kPP/-q4P1R/br3Kt2
White to play and mate in two
(Pittsburgh Post, Dec. 41, 1922.)

Problem No. 2478

By Maxwell Bukofzer

Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
8/PP2bB2/3pKtP2/1PpKtkkt2/2plkt3/-3b4/8/K7
White to play and mate in three
(First Prize, Circus Theme Tourney, Pittsburgh Post, Feb. 25, 1923.)

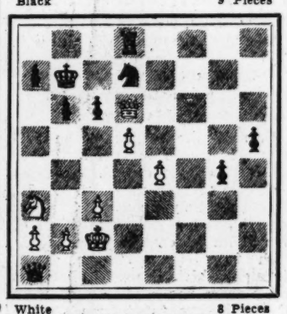
Solutions to Problems

No. 2475. Q-R5
No. 2476. 1. Kt-B5 KxKt
2. Q-Ktch
1. ..... K-B6
2. Kt-R4ch
1. ..... K-K4
2. Q-Q5ch
1. ..... KtxKt(B4)
2. Q-Q5ch
1. ..... Kt-B6
2. Kt(R5)xKtch

End-Game No. 626. White wins: 1 P-B4, Q-K3; 2 Q-R6ch, K-B3; 3 Q-Kt5ch, K-Kt2; 4 P-B5, Q-K4; 5 P-B6ch, QxP; 6 Q-R6ch, Resigns.

End-Game No. 627

Black 9 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
Black to play and win
After Black plays R-KB, White to play and win

(Marshall-Pillsbury, Vienna, 1903. Marshall won, but he points out in his "My Fifty Years of Chess" how he should have lost!

Ventnor Tournament Book

Roy Dessauer, 4 South Quincy Avenue, Ventnor, N. J., has just issued a pamphlet containing all the games played in the 1942 Ventnor City Invitation Chess Tournament. This can be secured for fifty cents.

National Co-Champions

I. Kashdan, who equaled S. Reshevsky's score in the National Championship, has requested that the United States Chess Federation clarify the situation. Since no play-off has as yet been arranged, it would seem that the two should rank as co-champions, with no third player having the right to request a challenge championship match until a single champion has been determined.

To avoid a recurrence, some rule should be adopted making a play-off mandatory.

This matter will be taken up in the annual meeting held during the Dallas tournament, Aug. 22 to 30.

Ventnor Game

A. Yanofsky lost only two games in the Ventnor City tournament, which he won by a full point: to Levin, of Philadelphia, and to L. Levy, New Yorker. Here is the latter game. Levy proved more familiar with the Alekhine's Defense, he offered, and gradually overwhelmed his opponent.

Alekhine's Defense

Yanofsky White	Levy Black	Yanofsky White	Levy Black
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	22 R-Q	Kt-B7
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	23 Q-Q2	P-K5
3 P-Q4	P-Q3	24 Kt-Q5	PxKt
4 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	25 BxP	Q-Kt4ch
5 PxP	BPxP	26 B-K2	QxKt
6 Kt-QB3	P-Kt3	27 QxQ	Kt-K6ch
7 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	28 K-Kt	KtxQ
8 B-K2	Castles	29 RxKt	RxP
9 Castles	Kt-B3	30 B-B3	B-K3
10 P-KR3	P-K4	31 R(Q5)-Q2	B-B6
11 B-K3	P-B4	32 R-Q3	B-QKt5
12 P-B5	P-B5	33 R-Kt2	B-B4ch
13 PxKt	PxB	34 K-R2	P-Kt3
14 Q-Kt3ch	K-R	35 P-R3	B-B4
15 QPxP	PxPch	36 R(Q3)-Kt3	
16 RxP	PxKP		B-Q3ch
17 PxP	Kt-Q5	37 K-R	B-B4
18 Q-Q	Q-Kt3	38 B-B6	P-R4
19 K-B	B-K3	39 P-QR4	P-R5
20 Q-Q3	B-B4	40 R-Q2	R-K2
21 Q-K3	QxKtP	Resigns	

Women's Brilliancy

Dr. Albrecht Buschke, president of the Staten Island Chess Club and noted chess bibliophile, offered a special brilliancy prize in this year's women's championship. The winner was Miss N. May Karff, of Boston, who also retained her championship title.

Sicilian Defense

Karff White	Roos Black	Karff White	Roos Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	15 PxP	KtxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	16 QxKt	QxP
3 P-Q4	PxP	17 Kt-K4	Q-Kt5
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	18 Q-QB3	Q-Kt3ch
5 KtxKt	KtPxKt	19 K-R	Castles
6 Kt-B3	P-Q3	20 R-B3	P-KB4
7 B-KKt5	Kt-Kt5	21 R-Kt3	R-B2
8 P-B3	Kt-K4	22 B-R5	PxKt
9 Q-Q2	P-KR3	23 BxRch	KxB
10 B-K3	P-K3	24 QxPch	K-K
11 B-K2	B-K2	25 R-Q	B-Q2
12 P-B4	Kt-Q2	26 Q-Kt8ch	B-B
13 CastlesKR	Kt-B3	27 R-Kt7	R-Q
14 P-K5	Kt-Q4	28 Q-B7 mate	

Minor Leagues

Results Aug. 14

By the Associated Press

International League
Jersey City 3-0, Syracuse 0-2 (second game, 11 innings).
Newark 9, Baltimore 0.
Rochester 14, Montreal 6.
Toronto 8, Buffalo 1.

American Association
Toledo 12, St. Paul 3.
Columbus 11, Minneapolis 0.
Indianapolis 3, Kansas City 1.
Milwaukee 3, Louisville 2.

Pacific Coast League
Hollywood 1, Sacramento 0.
Los Angeles 4, Seattle 1.
Oakland 9, San Diego 8 (10 innings).
Portland 9-7, San Francisco 7-2.

Texas League
Beaumont 6, Fort Worth 5 (11 innings).
Tulsa 3, Houston 1.
San Antonio 10, Oklahoma City 1.
Dallas at Shreveport, postponed.

Eastern League
Binghamton 5-0, Hartford 1-8.
Scranton 4, Williamsport 1.
Albany 5, Springfield 2.
Wilkes-Barre 6, Elmira 5.

Southern Association
Birmingham 5-1, Little Rock 3-6.
Nashville 5-6, Atlanta 2-5.
Chattanooga 8, Knoxville 6.
New Orleans 6, Memphis 3.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Carey	1	0	1	0	1	1.000
Williams	376	93	129	24	103	.343
Pesky	436	67	139	1	33	.319
Doerr	390	48	124	12	73	.318
Newsome	33	4	16	0	5	.302
Di Maggio	458	81	135	12	37	.295
Cronin	75	7	22	4	21	.293
Lupien	298	35	80	3	42	.268
Tabor	386	39	96	6	55	.249
Fox	241	37	60	3	40	.249
Finney	241	38	59	2	25	.245
Peacock	171	11	41	0	12	.240
Conroy	208	18	40	4	17	.192
Campbell	14	4	1	0	0	.067

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	9	3	0	1.000
Hughson	26	14	3	.824
Brown	25	6	2	.750
Dobson	21	7	7	.500
Butland	16	1	1	.500
Wagner	22	9	11	.450
Terry	16	4	5	.444
Newsome	20	7	9	.438
Judd	22	7	9	.438
Ryba	15	2	3	.400

Jottings From Sports Roundup

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—When Alva Bradley handed Lou Boudreau that new contract the other day, he instructed Lou to "sell the Indians to Cleveland." . . . No wonder Boudreau is getting $25,000 a year for the job. . . . Bob Madry, recently elected Mayor of Chapel Hill, reports that, contrary to reports, he hasn't quit drumbeating for North Carolina U. . . . Box office ticket sale for the Giants-All Army football game in New York Sept. 12 opens Monday. . . .

Although the American Football Association has folded for the duration, the Wilmington Clippers plan to operate as an independent club. . . . And Wichita, Kan., will have a powerful pro team sponsored by a big defense firm. . . . Freddie Corcoran reports that Sunday attendance at tournament golf has increased 30 per cent this year. . . . As for week days, well, it always was best late in the afternoon.

Bill Bingham, Harvard's Director of Athletics, is urging Coach Dick Harlow to win every game this fall so he won't have to give any precious footballs to the visiting team . . . "Of course, if the visiting team insists on winning despite everything that Dick and his players try," Bingham adds, "we might take a photograph of the victorious captain receiving the football and present the photo to him—and keep the ball."

Apprentice Seaman Sam Lo Presti, former Chicago Black Hawks goalie, has been transferred to an Eastern port after several weeks' training with a gun crew at the Chicago Armory . . . Considering how often he's been a target, Sam shouldn't be concerned the first time he's under fire . . . Lou Koupal, who used to pitch for Portland and Seattle a few years ago and had a chance with the St. Louis Browns, has a good reason for putting in a good day's work in the shipyards these days. His two sons, Roman and Wilbert, are in the Marines. Roman went through the Pearl Harbor, Coral Sea, and Midway disturbances . . . Tulsa folks are warming up a real reception for Lieut. Jack Donalson, young veteran of Bataan and Australian sky fighting, on the strength of a rumor that he's slated for a combat instructor's post in the U. S. Donalson a basketball regular at Tulsa U., quit during his sophomore year to join the Air Corps.

Rip Miller, famous line coach at the U. S. Naval Academy, no longer is a civilian coach. Rip now is a lieutenant, and likely will go to sea when he has finished his autumn work on the gridiron.

Veteran Golfer Appearing To Play Better Than Ever

By A. Linde Fowler

This season has been sensational for the number of rounds of 65 or better in golf tournament play, principally on the part of the well-known professionals, yet a thing that has impressed this writer even more is the number of "veterans" (not necessarily as far along in years as in golfing experience) who feel that they never hit the ball farther or played better, at least in spots, than this year, even though they have more or less dropped out of competition compared to their younger days.

One day recently I bumped into Fred J. Wright, Jr., seven times winner of the Massachusetts amateur championship, winner of the State junior championship as long ago as 1915, and remarked upon his fine 35 to the turn in the Metropolitan Four-Ball League field day at Tedesco some weeks ago and his winning a Trapelo week-end tournament with one-up over par, the only times I had seen his name in competition this season, except in an exhibition match at Camp Devens in which he, Emery Stratton, Wade Roberts of New Hampshire, and Kenny Cochrane had participated.

"It's a funny thing," said Freddie, "but I never hit the ball so far as in that exhibition match. I happened to be outhitting Emery 20 yards or more a number of times, until he finally asked, "Fred, where are you getting all that distance?" All I could tell him was that I was stepping up and hitting the ball."

Game Improved

More recently I chanced to meet Durham Jones, who with Gerald Henderson qualified in the first division of The Country Club for the Jaques Cup; who with his son, Durham, Jr., won second gross in the Winchester father-and-son, the only pair except Joe Monahan and Junior who broke 80 gross, their total 78, and who with J. V. R. Bright as partner went to the final of the first flight in the Essex four-ball. He, too, admitted to an improvement in his game, as more recently exemplified in a 74 at Charles River, in which were two out-of-bounds and some inferior putting on the last nine.

In previous articles, reference has been made to the long hitting of veterans Judge Monahan and Howard Paul at The Country Club and their showing, up of most of the youngsters off the tees. Then there is the case of Dr. C. T. Porter, who with Pierce Edmunds as his partner won the Clyde Cup in the Jaques Cup tournament at The Country Club and followed that up by winning the round-a-day at Essex County with W. O. Kenney, another veteran, as his partner, three of the four matches finishing at the home hole and the doctor being the main cog all the way through the tournament.

Six Holes in One

Only a week ago I saw where R. Murray Purves won the low gross in a Woodland Club tournament, with a 74. Murray was rated at handicap-5 in the M.G.A. list of 1916 and it seems to me that I can remember him in competition years before that. One thing I do know, from his own lips, is that he has had six holes-in-one. Earlier in the year a gross at Woodland was won by Perley Crosby with a 73, and only this week he won the Woodland open with a 70. Until these two tournaments Perley had been out of local tournament play for a long time. Purves is my authority for the statement that in one of their rounds this season Crosby drove the eighth green, over 300 yards. He always was a long hitter. In 1928 he went to the final of the N. E. amateur losing to Bill Blaney, the acting President of the M.G.A.

Frank Craven, member of the Board of Directors at Charles River and a caddie contemporary of Francis Ouimet, scored a 69 at his home club one evening this week. That smooth swing of his must have been working very efficiently.

What started me on this tangent of golf by the "veterans," showing how the game keeps them young, and how steel shafts, modern balls, modern playing conditions, help them to vie with the youngsters in scoring was a recent week end at Oyster Harbors and nine holes with Jim Hollis, former President of Woodland and a sexagenarian who is such an enthusiastic golfer that it is nothing unusual for him to play 36 holes in a day, and 27 holes Saturday and Sunday is almost a steady habit.

Seniors Champion

Four years ago Hollis won the New England Seniors' championship at Woodland with rounds of 77 and 78. Those scores were mediocre compared with two of his recent efforts on the first nine holes of the much more exacting Oyster Harbors course, one a 36 to the turn and the other a 37. On the 36 he began 4, 4, 2, 5, 2, 5, 4, 5, 5, finishing with two bogeys after having earlier registered birdies on the second, third, and fifth.

His later 37 to the turn I can attest to as an observer. He was wide of the first hole in two, pitched up for one putt and a par. On the par-5 second he was well short in two and pitched up for another one-putt and a birdie. On the third he was trapped from the tee, pitched on and sank an 18-footer for a 3. On the fourth he missed a 10-footer for a birdie. On the fifth he was trapped on his tee shot, exploded five feet from the cup and missed the putt. On the sixth he was in the woods on his drive, hit the last branch of the last tree on his second, played out, then on 20 feet from the cup and sank it for a 5. On the seventh he sank a 50-foot putt for a birdie; on the eighth was not quite on in two, but pitched up for one putt and on the ninth, three-putted for a 5, instead of the 4 which would have given him his second 36 to the turn within a week's time, the 37 made from tee-markers far back. He showed me an old-fashioned mashie-niblick with which he had registered two aces during his career, a niblick of the 1915 vintage.

Newport Play Halted

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15 (AP)—Weather conditions again curtailed the Newport Casino tennis tournament program yesterday, halting a final-round play-off of the Eastern grass court singles title and a Casino quarterfinal match.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Saturday, August 15, 1942

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Is Your Child Starting to Kindergarten? Ahead Lie Fine New Adventures For Which You Can Help Him Prepare

(By a First Grade Teacher)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa, Ohio

With September nearly here, you mothers of five-year-olds are doubtlessly beginning to think of that all-important event—your child's first experiences at school. Perhaps you're wondering what Jimmy will do at school, and how you can help him orient himself in his new environment. Here are some of the typical experiences in a modern kindergarten; maybe knowing a little about them will help you get Jimmy started off on his big adventure.

Jimmy's kindergarten teacher will encourage individual initiative and originality in his art work. After Jimmy has become familiar with the different art materials available, he will be allowed to choose the type of work he wishes to do each day. He will be guided and helped to achieve better and more satisfying results, and also to learn how to use many different materials. And (one of the most important aspects!), Jimmy will also learn to put away his materials at the end of the period.

The Family Forum

To encourage Jimmy to talk freely before a group, and, equally as important, to listen attentively when someone else is talking, the kindergarten program will doubtlessly include a language or discussion period. The children, guided by the teacher, will take turns telling of daily experiences, discussing each other's art work and offering suggestions for the improvement of the work, and discussing together items of common interest. In such a period the teacher has much opportunity to help the children overcome language difficulties and shyness.

Group Singing

Music will be an important part of Jimmy's kindergarten experience. He learns, in a very short while, some of the simpler techniques of singing with a group. Singing alone is also encouraged, and, if the teacher has a small enough group, much work to improve individual voices is done. A variety of tone games, rhythmics, experience with a rhythm band, and pleasant musical appreciation experience will help make Jimmy's kindergarten music a happy experience, as well as a fine introduction to the fundamentals of the world of music.

And, then, of course, there is the game period where Jimmy will be learning the beginnings of good sportsmanship. And the story hour where learning to listen quietly and attentively is as important an acquisition for Jimmy as is the fact that he is hearing the finest of children's stories for his age level. Learning to relax during the rest period even when surrounded by a group of children will be a new and important experience for Jimmy, too.

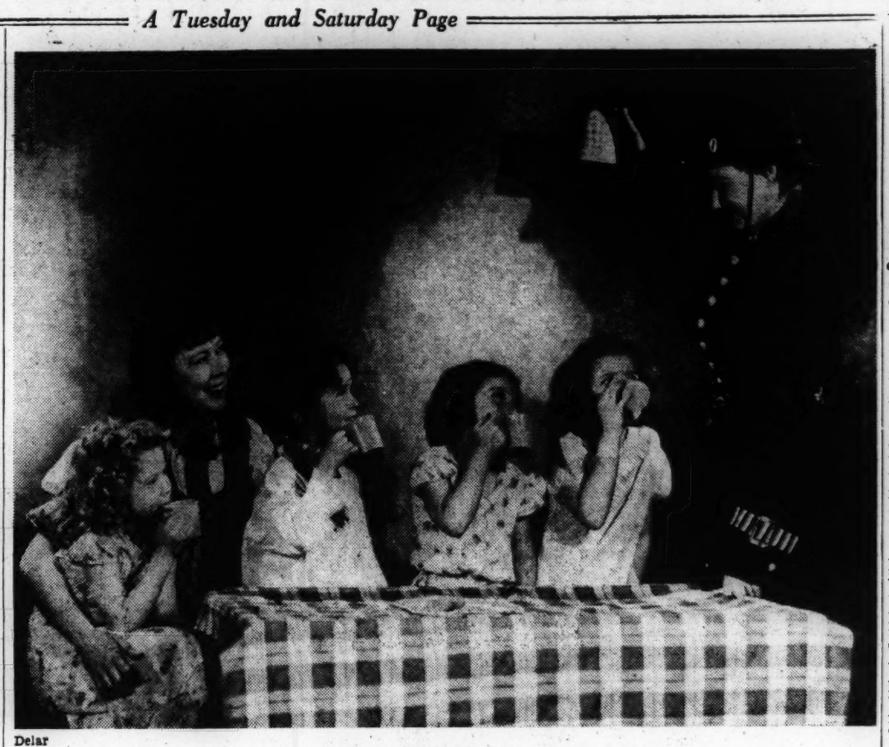
Helped At Home

Kindergarten teachers, of course, vary greatly in their application of the above fundamental experiences. Wise parents must remember, too, that Jimmy will not acquire the learnings pointed out above; acquiring such learnings is only begun in kindergarten; they must be built upon by both the home and school in the years that follow.

Perhaps the cardinal point of all of Jimmy's new experiences, and the one which, incidentally, he is going to use the rest of his life, is the very simple one of learning to get along with other people in group work and play. With wise parental understanding and guidance, there is no reason why Jimmy's school experiences, from the very first, should not be happy, purposeful and satisfying.

(Mrs.) J. S. L.

A Saturday Column



Delar

Scene From "A Kiss for Cinderella"

Sir James M. Barrie's charming play here provides this scene as enacted by pupils of the Gardner School, New York City. A play in which the characters are supposedly both adults and children can be handled happily by such a school, which takes girls of from four to twenty, and offers two years of advanced work beyond high school, with special emphasis on music, art, and dramatics.

Democracy in the Schoolroom Has Its Youthful Champions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

They came into the New York office of The Christian Science Monitor brimming with adolescent enthusiasm and spilled out the story of "The Social ABC Plan for Student Democracy."

The visitors were Vincent Nassetta, Frank Mimolo and Alfred Multari, all about 13 years old, from the Dewey Junior High School, situated in one of the most blighted areas of Brooklyn. They eagerly described the plan, originated by Herman J. Greenberg, their teacher, under which students are taught to govern themselves and run the class, verbally stumbling over each other in their impatience to spread the good news.

After several minutes of incoherent sentences, disconnected words and face-glowing statements, they told how their class elects a president and secretary to direct the school work and keep records. The students themselves conduct the discussion. "Contributors" explain the lessons under study and "critics," both of whom are chosen from the class, correct or assist the "contributors." The teacher acts in a supervisory capacity and is the final arbiter and guide for study.

At this point Vincent, the shortest, but most talkative, of the three, outlined the purpose of the plan.

"It teaches us how to work together democratically," he said. "No bully can take over the class, because we have learned to co-operate to resist such things. When anyone wants to lead, we ask him questions, and if he hasn't got a good answer, he doesn't lead.

"Hitler got up and nobody dared to ask him a question. We are learning not to let that happen here."

Frank, the quietest of the three, then chimed in that the plan "encouraged self-assurance" and gave pupils the confidence to do things on their own.

"There's lots of kids our age in Brooklyn that have never been over here (Manhattan) alone, but we have done it several times," he illustrated. "That is what we mean."

Alfred, a tall, handsome boy, said the system carried beyond the class room and taught them to be good citizens, "to really learn how to keep our country's laws and not go against our country."

Happily there are many other schools doing this sort of thing too. But there was special inspiration in the vibrant, enthusiastic love of democracy and wish to participate wholeheartedly in it, expressed by these under-privileged children from one of the deepest slum areas here—an area that has become associated with crime, violence and delinquency.

Successful Letter Writing: Making That Sale

Thirteenth of 26 Daily Articles

By Aline E. Hower

Personal Letter Counselor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As the editor of a magazine on letter writing used to say, "Anything that can be sold can be sold by mail." As far as I know, this statement has never been disproved.

How many firms need to sell today?

Every single one.

If your plant is converted 100 per cent to war work, you do not need to sell your product just now. But you still have to sell your firm! How you turn down business today may influence an order that will be extremely welcome one or two years hence.

Make every letter a sales letter in the sense that it is gracious and helpful.

Four Parts

The complete sales process consists of four principal parts: (1) gaining favorable attention, (2) creating a wish for the article or service, (3) convincing the prospect through facts or figures that he should have it, and (4) making his action easy.

Sometimes a sales letter will aim for all, sometimes for only part of these steps.

When we go to a restaurant, the sales process takes very little time. All four steps are crowded into a quick decision. A given food gets our (1) favorable attention. Being hungry, we have a decided (2) wish for it. The price is within our means, so we are (3) convinced that we are able to have the dish, and we quickly take (4) action and order.

When considering a more costly purchase, however, the four sales steps usually take more time. We sometimes ponder long over step number 3, convincing ourselves that we really should buy a given article, after it has gained our favorable attention and we know we really would like to have it. So does the reader of our letters.

A young salesman had been calling on certain firms in his territory for three years without success. Finally he and his employer worked out a plan to send a sales letter to 60 unresponsive firms.

Forty orders amounting to about $5,000 immediately resulted, including five from the largest firms in his territory. Here is his letter:

(FAVORABLE ATTENTION)

"There's something I'd like to ask you to do for me, but I'm a little hesitant as to just how to go about it.

"For nearly three years I've been calling on you. You've been kind enough to listen to my story—you've heard me talk about our general products, about our service, and about some of our special products that I thought would be of interest to you.

"Because of the nature of your business, I fully realize that it doesn't often happen you are ready to place an order at the time of my call. I might be a day or two early or possibly a few days late.

(WISH)

"My boss, Mr. Olson, suggested that I write you in advance of my next visit. 'Explain frankly that you're trying hard for as many personal orders as possible,' he said. 'I'm sure your friends will be glad to do what they can.'

(CONVICTION)

"So, I am following his suggestion—I am writing to ask if you will be good enough to check now on your supply, and if any product is low, let me write up an order when I see you. You'd be helping me a lot, Mr. Hutchinson, and of course you needn't worry about the size of the order. Fifty pounds or five hundred—anything at all will be mighty welcome.

(ACTION)

"This is the first time I have done anything like this and if you can possibly 'save' an order for me, believe me I'll appreciate it more than I can say.

Instead of criticizing the unresponsive customers, as the young salesman might have been tempted to do, he considered the situation from their point of view.

Among the sales letters which are written by most organizations are quotations in answer to inquiries.

Too frequently we assume that the reader knows more about our product than he does. Here is a quotation written by an expert sales manager about a commodity that one might assume all of us pretty thoroughly understand:

Here is a sample of our two-inch sixty-pound triple C gummed tape, the finest grade on the market today.

It is made from 100 per cent sulphate craft, and the unusual pliability of the paper allows it to fold over corners and edges of the package easily. The glue is of the very best, too, and when the tape comes in contact with the surface of the package or container, an instant adhesion takes place. It is not necessary to emphasize excessive rubbing or patting to make it stick. I know that you will be pleased with it, Mr. Jones.

Perhaps an inquiry is from a customer who bought the same commodity six months ago. He should know all about it. But many things have happened to make him forget. So it is well to remind him that the quotation is on the same **high-quality material** as before, or that it is **improved** in a given detail, or whatever may happen to be the case.

In the sales letter picture today, high pressure has no part whatever. Recognition that the reader's mind must go through the four steps, attention, wish, conviction, and action, means that the **sales** process is really an **educational** process. Not until the reader's mind has logically determined that he should buy, will the sale take place.

Number 14 will run Monday in the news columns

Oldest Rule

Democracy is probably the oldest form of government. Study of primitive society discloses the general existence of carefully preserved equality, mutual regard, co-operation, and respect for individuality. Stefansson described such society among Eskimos as communist-anarchist—a high degree of co-operation combined with great respect for individuality. When it was submerged by feudalism, society in many places had reached a high state of adjustment. Democracy is not foreign to human nature.

Antioch Notes

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The Home Forum

American Painting Has Its Mark Twain

IN THE PROCESS of looking inward and backward, of re-examining all the expressions of its native genius, America is lovingly searching out old paintings and prints of places and the portraits done by itinerant painters in pre-camera days. America is now collecting her folk paintings as well as her folk songs. The work of the genre painter is getting particular attention, for our interest in these artists is twofold: we are interested both in the painter as artist and as recorder of the American scene. No painter of the American scene, in the first half of the nineteenth century, painted more truthfully and eloquently than the Missouri artist, George Caleb Bingham.

Bingham and Mark Twain had much in common. Both came originally of Virginia stock; the stock that settled Missouri was Virginia stock hardened and made ebullient by a generation of frontier life. Both men were brought up in small Missouri river towns in the decades when Missouri was feeling her oats, rapidly emerging from an interior wilderness into a place of considerable agricultural and commercial importance. Both—and this is important—eschewed the genteel tradition: both reveled in the native homespun idiom. Both did their best work in describing the Missouri life they saw about them in their youth.

* * *

The Franklin which molded Bingham, as Hannibal molded Mark Twain, was only three years old when the Binghams settled there in 1819, but already it had one hundred and twenty log houses. Every way the boy turned, he must have seen emigrants, disembarking from keelboats they had poled up the Missouri, or climbing down from the Conestoga wagons they had driven over the Boone's Lick Trail from St. Charles. Two years after the Binghams reached Franklin, when Bingham was a boy of ten, Captain William Becknell opened the Santa Fé Trail; and, from then on until the Missouri River got the town of Franklin in 1829, Franklin was crowded with traders and freighters and Mexican muleteers. When the long caravans set off, the whole town sped them on their way with songs and speeches. It was the Missouri Valley at its moment of greatest exhilaration, and it happened that young Bingham had a ringside seat to the Big Show to his and our advantage.

Bingham must have seen many a voyageur like the lithe, graceful fur trader who paddles down the wide Missouri from the mountains, in his "Fur Traders Descending the Missouri." He may well have admired the wild, unkempt boy who leans on the duffel between the fur trader in the stern and the chained bear in the bow, as the young Mark Twain admired and envied the youthful apprentice engineer on the steamboat in the St. Louis-Keokuk trade. He may well have ridden again and again such a raft as the one on which the two raftsmen play cards, in his "Raftsmen Playing Cards."

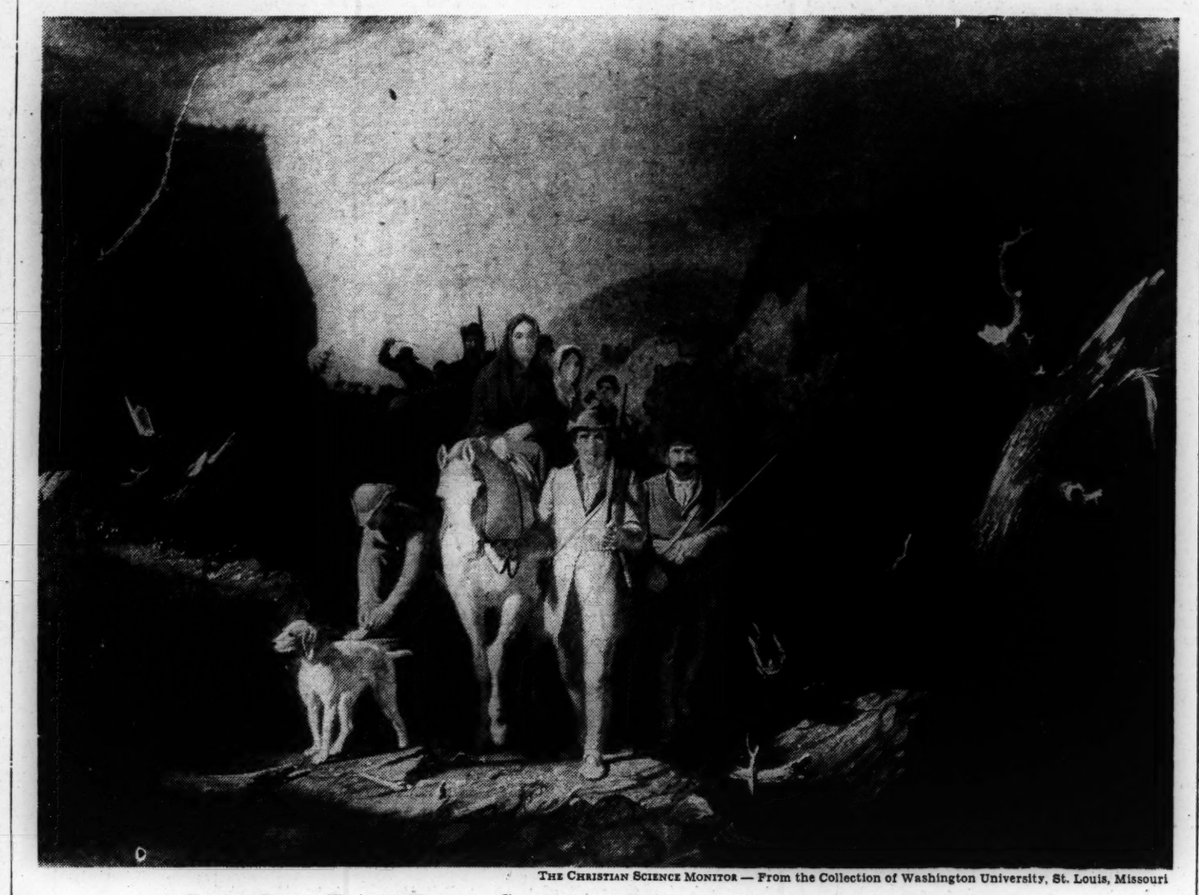
* * *

In the fall of 1856, Bingham settled in Düsseldorf, at the time a favorite place of study for American artists. Henry Lewis who, in 1846 and 1847, had drifted down the Mississippi River from St. Paul to New Orleans, painting salient scenes and places as he went along, was living in Düsseldorf and there publishing colored lithographs of the scenes he had painted on the American river. Certainly the two men must have met and talked of the Great River. The appearance of Lewis's lithographs of river scenes may well have stirred Bingham to do his "Jolly Flatboatmen." It is one of Bingham's best genre pictures. Surrounded by boatmen in various attitudes, the central figure atop the hatch of a flatboat dances a joy-spreading breakdown, cuts a pigeonwing, while a fiddler seated on a nail keg fiddles some such tune as "Clar de Kitchen," and a gap-toothed boy beats out time on a skillet.

Such pictures of the ebullient boatmen of America's Western Waters move us by their power of characterization and the successfully projected joy of the artist in the life depicted. They are also indices to the value of the lost Binghams, for many of the Missouri artist's pictures are lost. Among these are such river views as the St. Louis landing, a Missouri woodyard where steamboats wooded-up, raftsmen descending the Ohio, a lighter relieving a steamboat aground, and a landscape along the Ohio River. One lost painting, called "County Politician," particularly arouses our interest. From a contemporary newspaper account, we know that this picture contained a jolly old landlord; a politician discussing Wilmot's Proviso with a farmer; "while a boy, with his coat-tail turned up to the stove, is reading a show-bill." That boy and that show-bill interest me. In 1849, when that art notice was published in St. Louis, another Missouri boy, later to be known as Mark Twain, was also poring over show-bills advertising circuses traveling by water.

We are so mobile and so pictorially rich today that we find it difficult to realize what Bingham's pictures meant to his generation. Engraved and distributed by subscription, they told the people of his time what Missouri and the great rivers of the Missouri-Mississippi Valley looked like. To his generation, they were news; to us they are history. He set down scenes of exploration and settlement that no man will ever have the opportunity to witness again.

HORACE REYNOLDS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — From the Collection of Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri

"DANIEL BOONE COMING THROUGH CUMBERLAND GAP": *A Painting by George Caleb Bingham*

Everlasting Safety

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BEFORE THE invention of traffic lights, two friends one day started to cross a busy boulevard. "Let's make our way to that safety zone by the car track," said one. "They afford no security," replied her friend skeptically. "They are too often invaded." "You are right," came the reply; "we must take our safety with us if we would be sure of protection." The latter speaker, an earnest student of the Bible, had often marveled at the protection demonstrated in the life of Christ Jesus. She was learning that real security can be found only in the same conscious unity with the Father which the Master taught and exemplified.

How often in human experience is there urgent need for a sense of safety within one's own thinking! In the realm of spiritual reality there is nothing from which any of God's creatures need protection or deliverance, for in His kingdom all move in accord with His law, under the unerring direction of the one Mind, which knows no element of confusion or destruction. A mortal, finite sense of existence, however, accepting as it does the belief of many conflicting minds, conscious of both good and evil, finds it advisable, even imperative, to lay hold upon certain basic truths. These truths, when understood and applied in times of stress or danger, serve as the one dependable means of safety.

One such truth that has afforded comforting shelter to the writer in emergencies is given in Proverbs (18:10) thus: "The name of the Lord is a strong tower: the righteous runneth into it, and is safe." The word "name," according to one dictionary definition, may be "regarded as representing . . . individuality or character." As we take refuge, therefore, in the divine nature by remembering that it is in truth our own by reflection, we find ourselves established in an inviolable spiritual safety. Here we realize the security that comes from a sense of being inseparable from the wisdom of Mind, the indestructibility of Spirit, the calm of Soul, the immutability of divine Principle, the vitality of Life, the invincibility of Truth, the inexhaustibility of Love. Identification with the divine name or nature affords not only protection from physical violence, but release from the untoward circumstance that would tempt us to accept something unlike God as true, either of ourselves or of others.

A practical illustration of this point is seen in the case of Daniel, who, after unswerving allegiance to God, found himself in a den of lions. To the anxious king who questioned him the next morning, Daniel explained that his preservation resulted from his innocency of offense toward God and man. From the impregnable safety of a consciousness too pure to entertain either fear or resentment, the bestiality of envy, jealousy, and hate could only slink away, abashed and powerless.

Centuries later, Christ Jesus went triumphantly through the experiences of the cross and the tomb. It is recorded by Luke that the angry citizens of Nazareth once intended to cast Jesus off the brow of the hill, "but he passing through the midst of them went his way" (Luke 4:30). In similar language John describes the Master's protection from those who, in another instance, would have stoned him as he left the temple. The safety realized by Jesus in such emergencies is vividly portrayed by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, in these words (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 316): "Christ presents the indestructible man, whom Spirit creates, constitutes, and governs. Christ illustrates that blending with God, his divine Principle, which gives man dominion over all the earth." Withdrawal from material sense into his spiritual identity or consciousness provided the Master with a spiritual safety so complete that material belief could not behold the physical Jesus.

A complete and detailed description of the perfect safety zone is given for all time in the ninety-first Psalm. All its promises of protection and deliverance demand that we dwell in conscious oneness with God, that we make Him our habitation. This state of mind must, therefore, like that of the Master, be continuous, not intermittent. That such a requirement can be practically fulfilled today was proved again and again during the World War. One such testimony is on record regarding a soldier who remained safe and serene at a post so dangerous that it had been dubbed "Hell's Corner." This soldier did not accept the post as dangerous. He thought of it not as "Hell's Corner," but as "Love's Corner." To him Love was omnipresent, since God is Love. Acknowledgment of this sheltering presence gave to him perfect safety.

Today we may be sure that all along a world-wide battle front, countless numbers are finding sure safety from would-be destructive agencies in just such ways as these. To meet the varying aspects of the human need, these spiritual havens express the infinite variety of the Mind originating them; yet in essence they are all one, for they present in the last analysis but one fact, namely, the eternal indestructibility of man as the idea of Spirit. Man has indissoluble unity with God. In this sanctuary of omnipresent Love we find the comforting reassurance of man's everlasting safety.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Eeuwigdurende Veiligheid

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

DE STOPLICHTEN waren nog niet uitgevonden, toen op een zekeren dag twee vriendinnen een drukken verkeersweg wilden oversteken. „Laten wij eerst tot die veiligheidszone bij de tramrails gaan," zeide een van haar. Haar vriendin, die daarin weinig vertrouwen scheen te stellen, antwoordde: „Deze zonen waarborgen geen veiligheid, want er wordt maar al te dikwijls overheen gereden." „Je hebt gelijk," was het antwoord, „indien wij zeker van onze bescherming willen zijn, moeten wij onze veiligheid met ons medenemen." De laatste spreekster, die veel in den Bijbel studeerde, had zich dikwijls verwonderd over de bescherming, die Christus Jezus in zijn leven heeft ondervonden. Daardoor werd het haar duidelijk, dat ware beschutting alleen kan worden gevonden in dezelfde bewuste eenheid met den Vader, die de Meester onderwees en waarmede hij ons tot voorbeeld strekte.

Hoe vaak ondervinden wij niet, dat een besef van veiligheid in het eigen denken dringend noodzakelijk is! In het rijk van de geestelijke werkelijkheid bestaat er niets, waartegen de schepselen Gods bescherming behoeven of waarvan zij bevrijding noodig hebben, want in Zijn koninkrijk bewegen allen zich in overeenstemming met Zijn wet en staan allen onder de nimmer falende leiding van het ééne Gemoed, dat geen enkel element van verwarring of vernietiging kent. In een sterfelijk, eindig begrip van het bestaan, evenwel, wordt het onjuiste geloof, dat er vele met elkaar in strijd zijnde gemoederen bestaan, die zich zoowel van het goede als van het kwade bewust zijn, aanvaard, en is het daarom raadzaam of zelfs noodzakelijk, zich aan bepaalde fundamenteele waarheden vast te houden. Indien deze waarheden worden begrepen en in tijden van nood en gevaar worden toegepast, staan zij ons als de eenige betrouwbare middelen voor onze veiligheid ten dienste.

Een dezer waarheden, die de schrijfster in moeilijke omstandigheden vertroost en beschermd heeft, vindt men in Spreuken (18:10): „De naam des Heeren is een sterke toren: de rechtvaardige zal daarhenen loopen, en in een hoog vertrek gesteld worden." Volgens de uitlegging van een woordenboek kan het woord „naam" worden beschouwd en voorgesteld als „individualiteit" of „karakter." Wanneer wij onze toevlucht tot de goddelijke natuur nemen en bedenken, dat wij in werkelijkheid, door weerspiegeling, deze natuur zelf bezitten, dan zien wij, dat wij in een onaantastbare, geestelijke veiligheid verblijven. Van dit standpunt uit kunnen wij de bescherming beseffen, die voortkomt uit het begrip dat wij niet gescheiden zijn van de wijsheid van het Gemoed, van de onvernietigbaarheid van den Geest, de rust der Ziel, de onveranderlijkheid van het goddelijk Beginsel, de levenskracht van het Leven, de onoverwinbaarheid der Waarheid en van de onuitputtelijkheid der Liefde. Het besef van de eenheid in ons wezen met den goddelijken naam of de goddelijke natuur verleent niet alleen bescherming tegen lichamelijk geweld, maar verlost ons tevens uit moeilijke omstandigheden, die ons in de verzoeking zouden kunnen brengen, iets, dat niet gelijk God is, met betrekking tot ons zelf of tot anderen, als waar te aanvaarden.

Een praktisch voorbeeld hiervan wordt in de geschiedenis van Daniël gevonden, die, hoewel hij zijn onwrikbare trouw aan God had bewezen, zich in een leeuwenkuil bevond. Toen de bezorgde koning Daniël den volgenden morgen ondervraagde, verklaarde deze, dat zijn behoud het gevolg was van zijn onschuld aan eenig vergrijp tegenover God en den mensch. Voor een bewustzijn, dat te rein was om vrees of wrok te herbergen en daarom een onaantastbare veiligheid bood, moest de dierlijkheid van afgunst, jaloerschheid en haat wel beschaamd en machteloos wegsluipen.

Vele eeuwen daarna, doorstond Christus Jezus zegevierend de beproeving van de kruisiging en het graf. In Lucas wordt verhaald, dat de verwoede bewoners van Nazareth, Jezus van den top van een heuvel wilden werpen, „maar hij door het midden van hen doorgegaan zijnde, ging weg" (Lucas 4:30). In gelijke bewoording geeft Johannes een beschrijving van de bescherming, die de Meester ondervond, toen, in een ander geval, het volk hem wilde steenigen, terwijl hij den tempel verliet. De veiligheid, waarvan Jezus zich in deze onverwachte gebeurtenissen bewust was, werd door de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van de Christelijke Wetenschap, Mary Baker Eddy, in de volgende woorden duidelijk verklaard: „Christus geeft den onvernietigbaren mensch te zien, die door den Geest wordt geschapen, gevormd en bestuurd. Christus veraanschouwelijkt dat éénzijn met God, zijn goddelijk Beginsel, hetwelk den mensch heerschappij geeft over de geheele aarde" (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift], blz. 316). Door zich uit den stoffelijken zin terug te trekken en in zijn geestelijke wezenseenheid of het geestelijk bewustzijn binnen te gaan, was de Meester met een zoo volkomen geestelijke bescherming uitgerust, dat het stoffelijk geloof den lichamelijken Jezus niet kon waarnemen.

De een en negentigste Psalm geeft een volledige beschrijving van de volmaakte veiligheidszone, die te allen tijde van kracht is. Met de beloften voor bescherming en bevrijding, die hierin zijn vervat, gaat de voorwaarde gepaard, dat wij in bewuste eenheid met God moeten verwijlen en Hem tot onze woonplaats moeten maken. Deze gemoedsgesteldheid moet niet slechts van tijd tot tijd aanwezig zijn, maar moet, zoals dit bij den Meester het geval was, ononderbroken voortduren. In den Wereldoorlog I werd herhaaldelijk bewezen, dat ook in den tegenwoordigen tijd aan dezen eisch kan worden voldaan. De volgende getuigenis toont de juistheid hiervan aan. Een soldaat bleef rustig en veilig op zijn post, niettegenstaande deze plaats zóó gevaarlijk was, dat zij als „de Hellehoek" stond gebrandmerkt. Hij beschouwde deze plek evenwel niet als onveilig. Hij dacht er niet aan als „den Hellehoek", maar als „den Liefdehoek." Hij begreep dat de Liefde alomtegenwoordig is, daar God Liefde is. Deze erkenning van Gods beschermende tegenwoordigheid behoedde hem volkomen tegen alle gevaar.

Wij kunnen er in onzen tijd zeker van zijn, dat in het wereldwijde strijdperk ontelbaar velen beschermd zullen zijn tegen de zoogenaamde vernietigende machten, op dezelfde wijze, zooals dit hierboven is vermeld. Om in de verschillende vormen van de menschelijke nooden te voorzien, brengen deze geestelijke havens de oneindige verscheidenheid van het Gemoed, waarin zij hun oorsprong vinden, tot uitdrukking, terwijl zij in wezen één zijn, omdat zij in de eindoplossing slechts één feit, en wel, de eeuwige onvernietigbaarheid van den mensch als de idee van den Geest, vertegenwoordigen. De mensch bestaat in onverbreekbare eenheid met God. In het heiligdom van de alomtegenwoordige Liefde vinden wij de vertroostende waarborg van 's menschen eeuwigdurende veiligheid.

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Family Portrait

There is the sweetness of their daily bread
For savor. If they ever coveted
Greener meadows, for their rocky field
They never fail in gratitude, to yield
A tenth to God. They take a stubborn pride
In patches, and they wear them well. They hide
The heart's own springtime safely out of reach,
Behind New England's meagerness of speech.
Coins in hand, are hours in a day.
And laughter is a present, treasured way
Beyond its time. By some peculiar thrift,
They eat their cake, and keep the shared gift.
Theirs is contentment, wrapping them about,
Woven of the things they do without.

BIANÇA BRADBURY

The Sophisticated Lion of the Serengetti Plains

THE SERENGETTI PLAINS spread from Lake Nyaraza, in Tanganyika, northward beyond the lower boundaries of Kenya Colony. They are the great sanctuary of the Masai People and they harbour more wild game than any similar territory in all of East Africa. In the season of drought they are as dry and tawny as the coats of the lion that prowl them, and during the rains they provide the benison of soft grass to all the animals in a child's picture book.

They are endless and they are empty, but they are as warm with life as the waters of a tropic sea. They are webbed with the paths of eland and wildebeest and Thompson's gazelle and their hollows and valleys are trampled by thousands of zebra. I have seen a herd of buffalo invade the pastures under the occasional thorn tree groves and, now and then, the whimsically fashioned figure of a plodding rhino has moved along the horizon like a grey boulder come to life and adventure bound. There are no roads. There are no villages, no towns, no telegraph. There is nothing, as far as you can see, or walk, or ride, except grass and rocks and a few trees and the animals that live there.

Years ago one of the banking Rothschilds on a hunting trip led by Captain George Wood, now aide-de-camp to His Royal Highness, the Duke of Windsor, pitched his tents in the Serengetti Plains near a huge pile of these rocks where there was protection from the wind and where there was water. Since then countless hunting parties on safari have stopped there, and Rothschild's Camp is still a landmark and a kind of haven for hunters who, coming so far, have for a while at least locked the comforts of the other world behind them.

There is no landing field at Rothschild's Camp, but there is a patch of ground flat enough to receive a plane if the wind is right and the pilot careful.

I have landed there often and usually I have seen lion in the path of my glide to earth. Sometimes they have moved like strolling dogs, indifferent and unhurried, or, upon occasion, they have taken time to pause and sit on their haunches, in cosy groups—males, females and cubs staring at the Avion with about the same expression one finds in the gold-framed family portraits of the Mauve Decade.

I do not suggest that the lion of the Serengetti have become so blasé about the modern explorer's motion-picture camera that their posing has already become a kind of Hollywoodian habit. But many of them have so often been bribed with . . . delicacies that it is sometimes possible to advance with photographic equipment to within thirty or forty yards of them, if the approach is made in an automobile.—From "West With the Night," by BERYL MARKHAM. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

It Is Necessary to Agree on Terms

IN AN AGE suspicious of the slogans of the past, and of the verbal symbols used to manipulate masses of men in the name of unbridled power, investigation of meaning becomes the sharpest instrument to carve out clarity of thought. We are becoming slowly aware of the possibility that certain philosophic problems are problems of intelligibility rather than problems of fact; that certain expressions of political ideals are ambiguous in reference, and merely serve to cluster the emotions of interested groups; that the solution of certain questions of public policy is seriously prejudiced by the very language in which these questions are formulated. . . .

Whether we are philosophers or men in everyday life merely, before we can answer any question, we must know exactly what question we are trying to answer. Both in science and common sense, clear understanding of meaning is the first condition of the search for truth.—From the Preface by ALBERT WILLIAM LEVI, in "The Logic of Language," by JAMES MACKAYE. (Hanover, New Hampshire: Dartmouth College Publications.)

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JESUS

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Memo on India:

Problem Affecting All United Nations ..... *By Peter Lyne*

London

While the British Government is refraining for the time being from official comment on proposals of various quarters in the United States for United Nations' guarantee of postwar independence for India, I've been given to understand that the basis of British reply to such proposals would be that in the British view mediation talk is based on the misconception that the All India Congress Party is open to mediation.

Any favorable reaction from India to the idea of a United Nations' guarantee is seen in London to have come not from the Congress Party but from various liberal-minded sections of Indian opinion.

It is stressed here that Mohandas K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and other Congress Party spokesmen have stated they're not seeking any further guarantees of future freedom but are only interested in action now in giving India immediate independence. The Congress, it is pointed out here, hasn't suggested it would be more ready to accept Britain's promise if that promise had international backing.

International Interference

On the contrary, the Congress Party spokesmen have indicated there would be resentment of international interference in the Indian question. The demand that Britain quit India now doesn't include any qualification that United Nations authority would be any more acceptable.

Nevertheless in Britain generally there is sympathetic hearing for American voices calling for United Nations effort to solve the Indian problem. Many of Britain's ablest thinkers as well as far-seeing progressive politicians are today looking much more to United Nations approach to this thorniest of national problems.

The British Government has itself recognized that the defense of India is no longer merely a British or an Indian problem, but rather a problem affecting all of the United Nations—in fact, all nations actively fighting the Axis or psychologically opposed to its aims. The logical deduction from this is that it is just as much an affair of the United Nations as a whole to instigate mediation.

And on this basis there are forceful sections of opinion in Britain as well as in the United States which, no matter how logical the British Government's stand against the Congress may seem to be, will continue to press the British Government to seek a new United Nations approach to solution of Indian impasse if the British Government itself doesn't see its way clear.

Exaggerated Impression

Meanwhile, in authoritative quarters here there's concern that the system of newspaper coverage of events in India by means of flash headlines, is liable to give an exaggerated impression of Indian rioting to date. Actually authorities here are agreeably surprised at the limited extent of disorders so far. The degree of discipline which the Moslems have shown to date is highly commended here. It suggests either that Mohammed Ali Jinnah has more power than was at one time calculated or else the Moslems are merely biding their time.

Telegrams received in London from Calcutta, where 60 per cent of India's war effort is concentrated, show few repercussions there to the civil disobedience campaign, I was authoritatively informed. Little political significance moreover is attached to closing of some of the jute mills which are due for seasonal decline of activity.

On the other hand those in London most closely concerned with Indian affairs don't fail to recognize the immense potential danger of the present situation. As one of my informants said, "Bombay is a bad place to throw a stone. A stone thrown by a Hindu always is liable to hit a Moslem with the possibility of loosing an avalanche of communal riots between different religious sects which might spread like wildfire."

"That," he added, "is the tragedy of the Congress Party's irresponsibility in creating the present situation."

The Country Speaks: Chicago

A Questionable Question ..... *By Ralph W. Cessna*

"Why aren't you in uniform?"

One popular pastime among the pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists in this region is an attempt to impugn—by implication—the patriotism or the courage or the sincerity, or something, of those pre-Pearl Harbor nonisolationists who are not yet wearing some uniform of the armed services.

The formula is to point to several of their own pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist colleagues, such as Generals Hammond and Wood, who have gone into service, and ask why so-and-so, "prominent warmonger" (meaning of course nonisolationist), hasn't volunteered to go over to Europe to fight Hitler now that we're at war.

A well-known isolationist newspaper here, for example, has at various times recently used its news columns for such discussions. In other cases, private citizens, pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist mothers whose own sons have patriotically volunteered, have looked askance at nonisolationists who still walk about in civilian clothes.

The fact seems to be that there are just as many on either side who are not in uniform, just as many who are. Those pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists, for example, are very careful not to call attention to Paul Douglas, ardent "interventionist," who now, in spite of his age (50) is in the uniform of a Marine private. They don't mention that Generals Wood and Hammond are not in combat service. They overlook the hundreds of eligible persons in their own ranks who are not in uniform.

They disregard in their criticism the many very good reasons why certain persons are not in uniform. There's the matter of age. The armed services have something to say about who they'll accept. And age is one of the things they're particular about (in spite of the exception in the case of Mr. Douglas). There's the matter of physical condition. There's the matter of whether one's family could under realistic conditions be sustained without public aid.

There's the matter, too—very important, and not given enough consideration—of whether one is not doing in his private-citizen capacity as much or more good in the war effort than he might be in shouldering a rifle. There are men in professions not officially recognized as warranting deferment who are doing indirect but substantial and positive good. Many not in uniform, not even in one of the vital war jobs, are doing work indispensable to national morale, making sacrificial contributions to the future peace.

And anyway, how do these pre-Pearl Harbor folks who criticize those on the other side not in uniform know whether or not those people have not earnestly tried to get into uniform?

Are all those, who by reason of health or age or work or family status are prevented from shouldering a gun, to be precluded from discussing politics, from taking sides actively on world affairs? The conclusion to be drawn from the actions of these critics is that anyone who dared before Pearl Harbor to take the view that the nation was in danger and should act aggressively to protect itself must now, regardless of health or age or family status or value in present jobs, rush out and shoulder a gun.

It's not the General Woods, though, who make such criticisms. It's not the Hoovers. Fortunately, there were many of those pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists who were not only patriotic and honest and sincere, but also clear enough in their thinking to see through the absurdity that (1) all nonisolationists wanted war, and (2) that waving the flag and carrying a gun is the only way to prove one's desire to serve his nation and mankind.

To Change the Subject:

They Called Them 'Minutemen' at Concord ..... *By Josephine Ripley*

The memory of it is still vivid. A sloping hillside. Men sitting about, some in uniform, some in overalls, their heels dug into the bank, faces tanned and set.

It had been like this in other lands—green fields, quiet, sun-flooded, peaceful. Fields where meadowlarks built their nests and farmers garnered their grain.

Fields where tomorrow—maybe tonight—heavy boots might crush the nest of the lark, and the farmer's grain go down under the churning tread of tanks.

Of course, we were only pretending then. The men gathered here were not members of a real guerrilla band. They belonged to the State Guard of Massachusetts, but they were learning guerrilla tactics just the same, in the first school of its kind in the United States.

Veteran of Guerrilla Warfare

We of the press had been guests that day. In the background stood other guests—a Chinese colonel, veteran of guerrilla warfare at 36; a former director of the British Home Guard; and beside him an officer of the coast command in England.

These men had seen it happen, and they watched closely as the instructor called for five men for a patrol mission. They stood at attention for inspection. There must be no letter of identification in their pockets—not a scrap of identification. No shiny object to reflect the sun and give away their position. Not a pin's weight in extra equipment.

Their objective was the opposite hill where the enemy was thought to be entrenched. Their mission, to locate his position, report his strength. They crept away, now running, now dropping behind cover, alert, sure-footed. There could be no slips on a mission of this kind.

Later, from another hillside we watched the entire class, as it worked out a similar "problem," while instructors on an observation platform above us fired their rifles in warning if the patrols seemed to expose themselves too frequently.

In the lecture halls afterward we regretted that the slim, youthful Chinese colonel could not address us in English. Through his interpreter, and vigorous blackboard language in red arrows and blue circles, we saw the invading Japanese hordes break like a flood over the rice paddies of China, rushing down its railways, swirling through its cities.

We saw the formation of one of the most remarkable organizations in history—the Chinese guerrillas. We saw every able-bodied man, every woman, every child given a job to do. We saw the organization of guerrilla districts, guerrilla bases within the districts, guerrilla bands within the bases. No one was exempted. Nothing was left to chance. It was a machine in which every part functioned.

There were children innocently dropping matches on their way to school. Women at the market place, watching, listening as they walked among the enemy. Men going to work in factories with harmless looking pencils in their pockets. Pencils filled with TNT.

There were swift midnight stabs at enemy concentrations, swift withdrawals. Hit-and-run, night after night, giving the enemy no rest, wrecking his lines of communication over and over again.

Always in the midst of enemy lines. Never surrendering, never submitting, always resisting, always striking, always resisting, always striking Sometimes here, sometimes there.

"It is the spirit of the people," declared the colonel, "which counts in guerrilla warfare."

Queen Speaks to Congress

Almost at this same moment, a Queen was speaking to Congress. "What would be the American answer," she asked, "if an invader tried to cover his wholesale systematic pillage with the firing squad, the concentration camp and the abomination of the hostage practice?

"I doubt not that your answer would be resistance, resistance until the end, resistance in every practicable shape or form.

"This is exactly the answer my people have given, and are giving every day." It was the Queen of the Netherlands speaking.

I look around the News Room here trying to picture myself and my colleagues as guerrillas. It is difficult, yet not impossible. As the general had said in a few concluding words to the school, with a twinkle in his eye, "We New Englanders, with Cape Cod pirates and Salem witches for ancestors, should have no trouble in adapting ourselves to guerrilla warfare." No, we have only to look back into our own history—all of us—to know what we should do if the enemy came here.

Glider Backbone of America's Air-Borne Army

Pilots being trained for Commando thrusts from sky at enemy's vital defenses.

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"The air-borne army will exceed anything of the kind the world has yet known."

Lieut.-Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the American Air Force, set a goal and a purpose when he uttered these words launching the glider training program.

A visit to any of the several glider training schools—Twenty Nine Palms, Calif., in the desert; Amarillo, Texas, in the sagebrush Panhandle country, or Mobile, Ala., on the sandy Gulf Coast, for example, conveys the earnestness of the Troop Carrier Command—as the glider force is known.

The intense, serious, and quiet activity shown in the glider training program at once gives the beholder the feeling that the Air Force is planning to make the glider force—carrying both troops and supplies—into a smoothly working unit of a well-integrated machine that is going to convey the real meaning of "blitzkrieg" to Hitler and his cohorts.

When the right time comes, you feel, watching the tow planes take off with several gliders, that enemy skies will be filled with American gliders carrying all the elements an air-borne army needs—its own fully-armed troops equipped with light weapons, vehicles, supplies, light artillery, and field equipment for an invasion.

Natural features that have bothered surface armies, mountains, water stretches, mud, snow, jungle, are no problem to an air-borne army. The flying soldier and quartermaster will cross these stretches with ease, forming a necessary link between the ground and air elements.

Surprise Element

Make no mistake about the apparently sedentary job of a glider pilot. He has none of the motor, prop, and fuel problems to which a powdered pilot is continually alert. Yet he will be in the forefront of the invasion spearhead. He will be the surprise element of the occupation forces.

Though a glider is comparatively easy to handle, the pilot must have a great amount of co-ordination and level-headedness. In his success in reaching the ground intact may depend the fate of the surprise thrust.

Near Amarillo on the flat plains is a temporary advanced glider school, one of the AAF's many glider schools. Here pilots round out their training in this newest branch of the Air Force.

Candidates come to Amarillo from numerous primary glider schools where for four weeks they have been operating converted cub airplanes without engines. Here, however, they get the real "thing"—two weeks' training in aerodynamically designed gliders ranging from two-place ships up to giants with wing spans approaching those of four-motored bombers.

Gliding as it is taught here is not the super-refined art of the soaring pilot. There are opportunities to soar, of course, but the military version is similar to the performance of a roller-coaster car after it reaches the top of the incline—it coasts downward only. The soaring pilot, in contrast, has very high lift and elongated span wings designed to get the most lift out of cloud, thermal and ridge currents

Flight instruments—air speed, turn and bank, rate of climb and an altimeter—adorn a glider panel in contrast to the multitudinous flight and engine instruments which are on a powered plane's panel.

'Brakes' on Wings

Besides its flight controls, one of the valuable "brakes" on a glider are the "spoilers"—little trap doors on the upper surface of each wing which, when opened, break up the air flow and cause immediate loss of lift. Thus, the glider rapidly loses altitude without loss of speed.

The instructor and students climb into a multi-place glider and one of the ground crew comes up with the end of a tow rope fastened to the tail of the tow plane and hooks a little ring to a patented release on the nose of the glider. Then the tow plane picks up the slack so that when the glider starts moving it does so without a jerk.

Several tow lines of varying lengths are splayed out on the field also connected to other gliders in the same flight. This is so that the individual gliders will not get in one another's way and there is no possibility of fouling one another.

When the parachute-laden student pilot has been checked off at the dispatcher's table on the field, he climbs in, an enlisted man aids in locking up the plexiglass enclosure, and then lifts the wing tip off the ground holding it level so that when the tow plane moves the glider will be in flight attitude.

After each enlisted man drops his arm, indicating that his glider is ready, the tow pilot guns his ship, pulling the gliders after him. Gliders rise first, usually about 15 feet off the ground to keep the tow line taut. Then the tow plane takes off and gains altitude.

All glider pilots stay well to one side of the tow plane so as not to be caught in the rough air caused by the propeller. The tow plane rises several thousand feet and then the pilot waggles the tail of his plane or waves as a signal to cast off. There is a snapping as glider pilots pull release levers. The tow plane immediately heads back for the field where it releases the tow line to the ground crew and then lands preparatory to taking on another tow. This activity is incessant.

The released gliders stay aloft often for several minutes if the pilots are soloing, practicing turns. stalls, slips and spins. Eventually they head downwind and toward the field. Two men stand with flags on the field on each end of a mythical line to which every pilot has been instructed to roll. The glider approaches using a series of "S" turns making an approach somewhat like a sea gull. Sometimes he sideslips in slightly and having picked the right moment he comes down in low and, if his control is good, lands on the little rubber nose wheel. The little glider sails right along on level keel and dips one wing gently as it comes to a stop.

Training also includes night flying with the field outlined by smudge pots.

Besides the 17½ hours of flight, each pilot gets a 30-hour ground course including meteorology (a most important study in gliding), characteristics and flying technique of gliders, link trainer (flying training device), communications, maintenance and physical training.

Many candidates of course, never have seen any phase of flying, hence they start with a 10-week course including eight weeks' instruction in light planes, of which three weeks is with "dead stick" (powerless) landings to get the feel of glider flying.

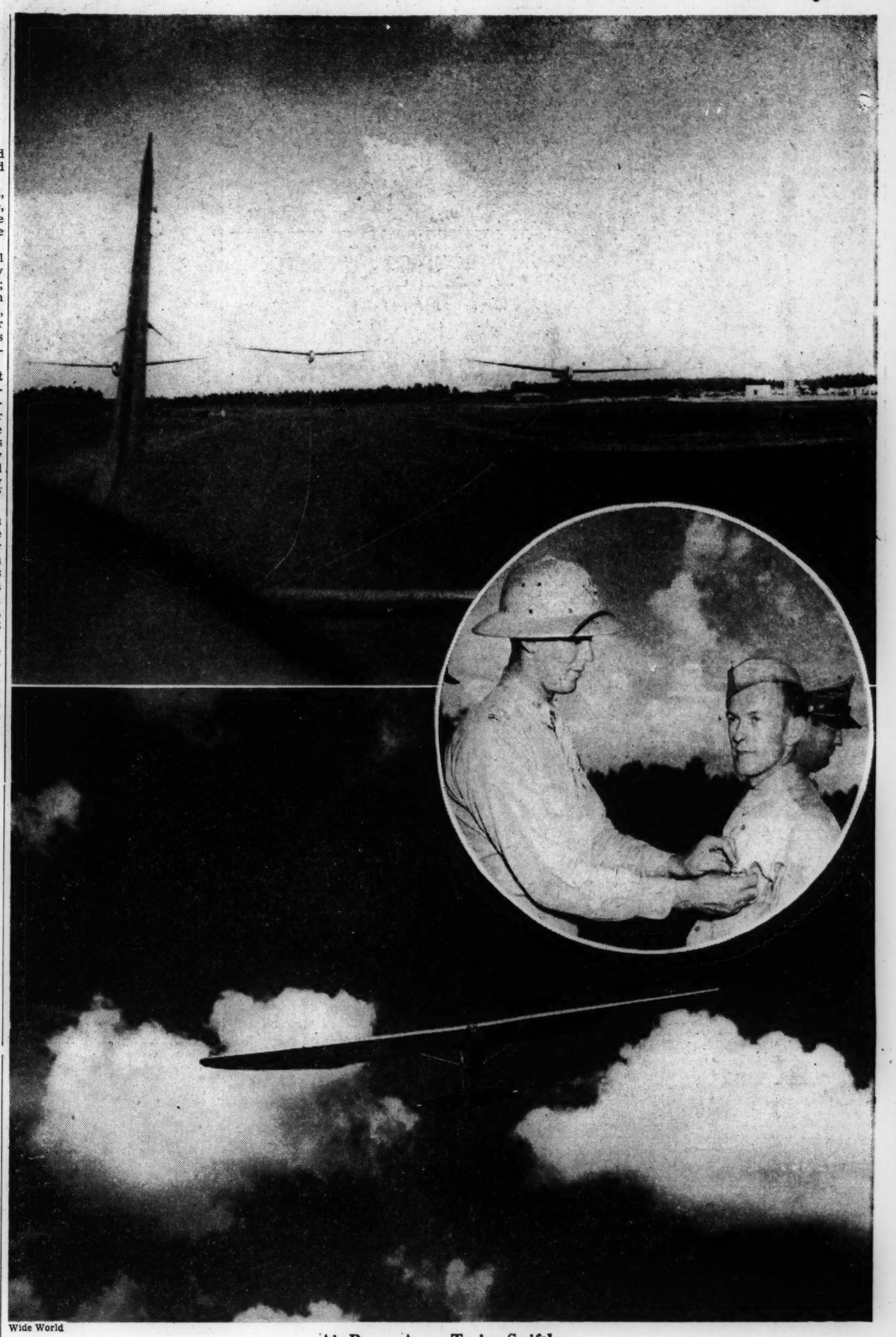
In ground school, the pre-glider student learns how to identify flying conditions from maps as well as the sky; studies cloud formations, and knows how to select the friendly cumulus clouds which can give him the extra precious "lift" he may need; and orientation, the difference, for instance, between "true" north and "compass" north.

Since an important part of a glider corps' role continues on the ground, the student gets strict disciplinary training, and athletics to toughen him for the strenuousness of the task he has selected.

While one group of preglider students is attending ground school, another group is flying.

Students are taken up through motored flying, then to "dead stick," in primary school, thence to actual gliding in advanced school.

At the conclusion of his advanced training, and the pilot receives the precious "wings" to wear on his jacket and is assigned to a troop-carrier command. From there on he will have a larger objective. He eventually will have an opportunity to visit certain countries, and not as a "tourist."



Wide World

Air-Borne Army Trains Swiftly

At Mobile, Ala., is located one of the several Army Glider Schools where the elements of an air-borne army are being rapidly trained. Top photo shows a glider tow, looking back over the tail of the tow plane. Note that the gliders rise from the ground first. In the circle Capt. Carl Luetcke is pinning a glider pilot's wings onto a graduate. Bottom, a glider shown at 3,000 feet just about to cast loose from its tow line.

Associated Press

Plastic Glider Forecasts Future Trend

This new all-plywood plastic glider, built by Bowlus Sailplanes, Inc., headed by Hawley Bowlus, noted glider pilot, is used by the Army Air Forces as a "transitional" trainer. Seating two, it has the aerodynamic characteristics of the larger cargo gliders to come.

Care for Children Of Work Mothers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The War Manpower Commission declared yesterday "the first responsibility of women with young children, in war as in peace, is to give suitable care in their own homes to their children."

At the same time, Paul V. McNutt, Commission Chairman, called for the development and co-ordination of Federal programs for the day care of children of working mothers.

"In order that established family life may not be unnecessarily disrupted," the policy statement said, "special efforts to secure the employment in industry of women with young children should be deferred until full use has been made of all other sources of labor supply."

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Irish Comedy in Rural Scene

By J. J. Hayes

Dublin

The Abbey Theater has made a discovery of the most promising kind in Brigid MacCarthy. A doctor of literature and attached to the staff of University College, Cork, the new author has written a remarkably good first play, "The Whip Hand."

The theme of "The Whip Hand" is a combination of the old, old game of matchmaking and the thirst for land. Dr. MacCarthy, however, unlike the Abbey playwrights of the renaissance days of the Irish theater, uses these two factors not in a serious vein but as the mainspring of a lively and amusing comedy.

The happiness of three people is the stake played for. We see all three bartered away in the beginning by a mother who, under the terms of her husband's will, by which she has complete control of a prosperous farm, has apparently the whip hand and is in a position to dictate to her two sons, who have no choice but to obey.

Mrs. Fogarty decides that a marriage between her son, John, and the daughter of a neighboring wealthy farmer will eventually bring together two large holdings and bring into the Fogarty family a tidy sum of money. Dan Keogh, father of the girl, is agreeable to the match, but he lays down certain conditions which include the withdrawal from college of the younger son, Larry, for whom he proposes to secure a job as egg-tester. Also, Mrs. Fogarty's brother-in-law, Paud Fogarty, who lives in the house, must go. The latter condition is ruled out, as old Paud is part of the Fogarty inheritance under his brother's will.

Larry's withdrawal from college is readily granted, and Mrs. Fogarty is well satisfied with herself. But Larry and Paud decide that the arrangement must be blocked, though they are at a loss as to ways and means. Enter Berney Regan, the penniless daughter of a neighbor who prefers books to farming, with the result that his fine land is little better than a bed of weeds. Berney is in love with John and her love is returned. She joins the conspiracy and devises a mode of procedure.

The stage is now set and the fun begins. Complications develop when a young archeologist falls in love with Berney, and when a local politican goes to work to secure the election of Larry as egg-tester. When the methods adopted by Paud and Larry fail Berney asserts herself and proves that it is she, after all, and not Mrs. Fogarty who has the whip hand.

It must be admitted that the background is old and all but obsolete, yet Dr. MacCarthy handles things so skilfully that the result is a comedy that charms.

Acting honors go to Brid Ni Loingsigh (Bride Lynch), as Berney. This young woman is steadily proving what a clever actress she is. With Miss Lynch must be coupled Michael J. Dolan who, as Paud, gave a superb portrait of an old man with a sense of humor tinged with cynicism. His pleasure when Berney turns the tables on Mrs. Fogarty was a grand bit of acting. F. J. McCormick, as the bargaining father of the girl, did excellent work and so did Eileen Crowe as Mrs. Fogarty.

At the Gaiety, the fourth play in the series of new Irish plays was "Say 99!" It is a comedy at the expense of the medical profession, by Tom Purefoy. Excellently cast and well produced by Lennox Robinson, it is amusing entertainment, although there are moments when one feels that it is not altogether in good taste. Dennis Barry is a comedian of ability, and he was intensely amusing as a malade imaginaire whose credulity supplies the mainspring of all that happens.

Ravinia Welcomes Monteux

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

What was in truth the culmination of the Ravinia Festival arrived at the opening of the sixth week when Pierre Monteux took up the baton to conduct the four closing concerts of the series. It would be difficult to exaggerate the quality of the art which was set before the public by this unassuming visitor from San Francisco. Mr. Monteux made it known that with him the music comes first, and self-exploitation not at all. Such eloquence of expression, such beauty of phrasing and, not least, such finish in performance are not often to be heard. Although it was to be taken for granted that the interpretation of French music would be the conductor's chief claim to distinction, it must be recorded that his readings of German masterpieces left nothing to be desired. Beethoven's third "Leonore" Overture, which opened (Aug. 4) the week's performances, was filled with dignity and drama, too.

Mr. Monteux took the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on a different path with the B flat major Symphony by Ernest Chausson. From that work he and his players drew the tender melancholy, the warmth of feeling that characterized Chausson as a man, as well as the music which he wrote. With all its reminders of Wagner and César Franck, the symphony still remains a fine work, well worth the loving and highly polished reading which it received. Polished, too, was the playing of Debussy's "La Mer"—not the most inspired of the French master's compositions—and there was exceptional brilliancy in the performance of the suite from Falla's ballet "The Three Cornered Hat."

Bach's organ music, which has suffered many things at the hands of symphonic transcribers of it, suffered again when the great Toccata and Fugue, in an arrangement by Charles O'Connell, was set forth at the second concert (Aug. 6). This was not less noisy than two transcriptions of other Bachian organ pieces which had preceded it during the Ravinia season. Mr. Monteux was happier with the delightful G major Symphony by Haydn, one of those works which the master composed for the Loge Olympique of Paris. The lightness and elegance with which this optimistic music was interpreted were admirable indeed.

With the commendable object of doing something for the American composer, who generally had been cold-shouldered by the Ravinia conductors, Mr. Monteux included in his program the suite from Walter Piston's ballet, "The Incredible Flutist." This was not exactly a novelty, for the Woman's Symphony Orchestra had presented it in Chicago last season, but the music, often pert and sometimes banal, was well worth a re-hearing if only because of its departure from the beaten track. The concert ended with an electrifying performance of Tchaikovsky's F minor Symphony. This presentation of the work will surely long remain in the memory of those who heard it, as will the ensuing ovation in that of its conductor.

The last orchestral concert of the festival (Aug. 9) contained as its principal feature the C minor Symphony by Saint-Saëns, a work which, produced in London 56 years ago, was then regarded as being so radical that the reviewer for The Times declined to consider it a symphony at all. Mr. Monteux and the orchestra gave a superb reading of the work, but the passage of half a century has left it high and dry—certainly dry—on the strand of oblivion.

Another example of the conductor's vivid understanding of the classic German repertory was made manifest in his interpretation of the "Academic" festival Overture by Brahms, which, taken at a slightly slower tempo than usual, was played with remarkable nobility and with not less remarkable clarity in the inner parts. Only admiration was evoked by the presentation of Ravel's "Alborado del Gracioso," and his transcription of Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition"; and Mr. Monteux closed his week of brilliant conducting with the Fête Polonaise from Chabrier's "Le Roi Malgré Lui," a striking piece with ironic implications in its colorfully scored waltz tunes.

Fortune Gallo and the Chicago Opera company probably opened an important campaign for summer music when they set forth (Aug. 8) an outdoor performance of Bizet's "Carmen" on a specially improvised stage on Soldiers Field. When 30,000 listeners take advantage of such a representation, the chances of future permanent summer opera in Chicago would seem to be more than good. Mr. Gallo, a sapient impresario, did not make the mistake of dispensing a mediocre performance. His cast, which included Gladys Swarthout, Jan Kiepura and John Charles Thomas in the principal parts, would have done honor to any winter presentation of opera in Chicago or New York, and Bizet's masterpiece had evidently been adequately rehearsed.

As the gypsy heroine, Miss Swarthout offered a reading that in artistic restraint and vocal beauty set her among the most convincing Carmens of recent years. Mr. Kiepura's principal asset is a voice of great beauty and power, and his Don José was, vocally at least, all that could be desired. As an actor, the Polish tenor has much to learn—or unlearn. There was no doubt about the triumph of Mr. Thomas' Escamillo; the Toreador Song was masterfully set forth. Carlo Peroni conducted tactfully and well.

Wide World

Theater Thrives in Wartime London

Marjorie Eyre of the D'Oyly Carte Company in her dressing room at the Prince's Theater.

London Stage Tries Revivals

By Harold Hobson

London

Revival of one of the longest runs of the last war, "The Maid of the Mountains," brings London flocking to the Coliseum; and revival of "Rose Marie," one of the longest runs of the inter-war period, calls people to the Stoll Opera House; while revival of "Rebecca," one of the longest runs of the present war, draws them to the Strand.

Of the three entertainments, "The Maid of the Mountains" has perhaps the biggest star part, that of the tuneful Teresa, who gets her fellow-brigands into such peril amongst the song-echoing mountains. The same part furnished Miss José Collins in the original production with the most spectacular triumph of a striking career; but in the revivals, it is "Rose Marie" and "Rebecca" that have best-known players, Phyllis Monkman appearing in the one, and Owen Nares in the other.

This may explain why "The Maid of the Mountains," despite the energy with which Sylvia Cecil tackles her singing, and the nothing less than amazing confidence with which Malcolm Keen invests the ridiculous couplets he has to speak as Baldasarre, the robber chief, has an effect of boredom. It is a good tale told once too often, and the evening shadows gather round it in a chill embrace. In an age of camouflage and tanks, its bright uniforms recall cinema attendants rather than valor, and not even Sonnie Hale, admirable comedian, can suggest that its humor once was funny.

"Rose Marie," on the other hand, is everything that a good revival should be: so much so, that it hardly seems like a revival at all. The highly complicated evolutions of the totem dance, which were the big hit of the first Drury Lane production, are reproduced with a fresh enthusiasm that merits and obtains vociferous applause.

"Rose Marie" was originally a production piece; apart from its music, it relied on deploying a large and well-drilled cast in front of the inexhaustible scenic resources of London's most famous theater. Dawn coming up behind the mountains, suffusing with rosy hue the chimney pots of a crag-perched chalet, was the kind of effect it gained so impressively. That sort of thing today is no longer possible; for theaters lack stage hands to move elaborate scenery, as well as materials out of which to make it. Nor have they the necessary abundance of electricity with which to light it, supposing the other two difficulties could be overcome.

"Rose Marie" at the Stoll, then, has to fall back on the vitality and ability of its cast, and it does so not in vain. As Hard-Boiled, Herman George Lacy shows himself a comedian of charm, taking to all kinds of situations and costumes with communicative zest; and as the heroine, Marjorie Browne sings and dances delightfully, and looks exceedingly pretty.

Mr. Nares, in "Rebecca," at the Strand, has one of the most successful parts in his long, distinguished career. Soon after the last war he became a matinée idol, and he has remained one ever since. But besides that, he has become an actor of precision and force.

In one scene in Daphne du Maurier's East Lynnish play, his status as a matinée idol and his integrity as an actor come into conflict. A man called to a storm-wracked beach in the middle of the night to watch a shipwreck would naturally not put on his best clothes, and Mr. Nares, to his unquestioned honor as an artist, tramps about the stage in an elderly overcoat two or three sizes too big for him. This is nobly done; but he could have been forgiven if he had conquered his vanity somewhat less completely.

"Rebecca," which has also succeeded as a film, has been running in London and out for more than two years; and it owes much to the tenseness and authority of Mr. Nares' performance as the harassed Maxim de Winter.

Tonio Selwart, who appeared with Helen Hayes in "Candle in the Wind," has been signed for the "Edge of Darkness," which Henry Blanke is producing at the Warner Brothers Burbank studio. Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan and Walter Huston are starred in the film.

Samuel Goldwyn's "The Pride of the Yankees," which RKO Radio is releasing, starts the fifth week of its New York run at the Astor Theater. In attendance, it is well in front of any other picture attraction previously booked in this house.

Othello Portrayed by Valk

By Percy Allen

London

The Vic Company, since 1940, has had only two short seasons in London, both at the New Theater. It has, however, never been busier, having conducted, during that time, 15 tours in which ancient and modern classics have been produced throughout England, Scotland and Wales, in great provincial cities, and in small mining and industrial towns.

Now the company, under the direction of Tyrone Guthrie, is giving a London season at the New Theater, bringing with them, as leading man, a Czech refugee actor, Frederick Valk, who, with his mother, escaped from Czechoslovakia three years ago. Once more Europe's loss is England's gain.

This was a memorable evening. From the very start, when the gifted actor, before a hushed house, reminiscently confronted the Duke of Venice and his Senate, one was aware of an Othello who would make good—a hope that the issue did not belie.

Massive in build, poised, dignified, authoritative, sparing in gesture, and expressive in countenance, Valk is a powerful player. He has a wide range of vocal tones, yet he is so restrained that he conveys a sense of effortlessness, and one felt, at the close, that, given 10 minutes' rest, he would be ready to start again. He can move swiftly and energetically when occasion demands, but his basic method, in Othello, is so statuesque that he recalled one's conception of the statues-come-to-life style, supposed to have been used on the ancient Attic stages. He was sometimes too slow. The play lasted nearly three and a half hours.

Iago was entrusted to Mr. Bernard Miles, known hitherto for his work in modern revues. This was a most interesting performance, conceived in an Italian manner, all intensely alive, alert, slick, and subtle. The house enjoyed it thoroughly, despite the fact that Mr. Miles' personality and manner proved rather light and thin to counterbalance so strong and authoritative an Othello. This Iago's saturnine villainy was a shade obvious, too, for a knave who tells us that "Knavery's plain face is never seen till used." All could see it at once; yet Mr. Miles indubitably is an actor who will be heard of again.

The other players, with few exceptions, were excellent. The Desdemona of Miss Hermione Hannen, though a trifle colorless, was always sympathetic, and her methods were well set off by those of Miss Freda Jackson as Emilia, who lent the character truthful emotion and lithe movement, though she might have been a little harder and more matter-of-fact in the scene with Desdemona in the last act.

The stage was rather dark during the first act, but the production was one of which the company may be proud. Many lovers of Shakespeare are awaiting with interest the further appearance of Mr. Valk, of whose Shylock high praise is heard. He figures among the best Othellos of the day; and if his foreign accent permitted him to make music as well as drama of his lines, he might rank first of them all.

Negotiations have been completed for distribution of The March of Time in the United States and all foreign territories by the Twentieth Century-Fox Corporation. The contract includes the release of the impending full-length feature, "We Are the Marines." This film was produced by Louis de Rochemont with the co-operation of the U. S. Marine Corps.

Rockport Art Association Show

By Dorothy Grafly

Rockport, Mass.

The second half of the twenty-second annual exhibition, open at the Old Tavern headquarters of the Rockport Art Association, is a show of relatively small canvases, and equally small bits of sculpture. Gone are the impressive large pictures that held the centers of walls during the first showing, nor do the smaller canvases make up in quality for absence of dramatic punch.

For the visitor who likes his art quiet and unassertive, Rockport should prove a mecca this month. There are many nice little landscapes, harbor jottings, marines; not so many interesting still-lifes, and a few portraits, of which Marian E. Williams' sketch of Leonard Craske, the sculptor, is, perhaps, the best.

Even canvases by leading Cape Ann artists are distinctly disappointing, except for what might be singled out as the most stimulating picture in this second show, "Little Harbor," by Reynolds Beal. Herbert Barnett's "Nude" and Umberto Romano's "Act 1," a lurid sketch of a woman, should have remained studio experiments.

Except for a few oils and water colors such as Harold Rotenberg's "Old Quebec," Elizabeth M. Lobingier's "U. S. Post Office, New Mexico," and Nina K. Griffin's "Steel Mills, Gary, Indiana," a wartime nocturne, subject matter clings to the New England scene, with Cape Ann foremost, from its boats in harbor to its rocks and cedars on Dogtown Common.

Faintly threading through the aggregate, also, is a wartime flavor, incidental to the scene. Thus you find "Essex Ship Yard," by Harrison Cady, eloquent of the sudden activity that is enlivening New England shipbuilding. Here are little people hard at work on a big hull, and transferred to canvas not with broad strokes of the brush but rather in the spirit of a careful black-and-white drawing with color accompaniment.

Then there are accents of the United States flag in such pictures as "After the Squall," by Lester G. Hornby, with the flag flying proudly from a flagstaff, and in "After the Catch," by Marian E. Williams, where it is painted on the side of a fishing vessel.

Reynolds Beal's harbor canvas plays upon the startling whites that sparkle under a vivid New England light. Here are the whites of sails, of yacht hulls, of Yacht Club trimmings, of building accents standing out against the reds and purples and grays of the harbor and the blues and greens of background hills. It is a canvas that would hold its own in any company, and which, in the present exhibition, lifts the entire show.

Esther Williams' "The Family," representing a father holding a baby, with the mother looking on, has a Victorian tinge, emphasis being on brown pigments.

Picking pictures here and there, you will pause at William J. Potter's little "Vermont Memento," with trees and sky in Ryderish atmosphere, accented by tiny figures in red and blue; at the water color, "Approaching Storm," by Theodore Kautzky, a slate-gray and yellowish-gray interpretation emphasizing horizontals from heavy storm cloud to the twin lights held against a yellowish sky, and at "Route 2," a water color nocturne, by Agnes A. Abbot, of an American highway of pre-dimout memory.

Aldro T. Hibbard's "Distant Range," with snow and evergreens, and W. Lester Stevens' "Marshes in Winter," flat, and soggy cold, with blue-gray snow pricked by browns, present New England winter.

Figure studies, of which there are few, range from Marguerite S. Pearson's musical scene, "Rondo," representing two girls in old-time costume playing on instruments, to John N. Falloni's "Twenty-five Kids" undressing for a quarry plunge, and Joseph Kameny's self-portrait, "Through the Looking Glass."

The show is enlivened by the usual range of etchings and drawings.

Barbaric Art Objects Viewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

For modern artists to imitate barbaric art—as they have done frequently since the Parisian sophisticates of a generation ago discovered Central Africa—is an obvious and willful absurdity. In doing so they are copying emotions for which they have little or no creative feeling, and they are experimenting in materials and design for which they have no sound tradition.

But that primitive art in itself can have validity was evident once more in the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum's superb exhibition, "Arts of America Before Columbus."

The show contained Central and South American idols and other sculptures, large and small; also masks, textiles, jewelry, vessels, utensils, and the remarkable Codex Fernandez Leal. Naturally they presented a great variety of style, for they were drawn from the lore of numerous peoples over a period of 2,000 years. The power of their expression, however, was inescapable. The richness of their textures, whether designed, or natural, or seasoned by time, was a joy to the eye. At best they had a formal directness and justness that bespoke generation upon generation of reverent technical and artistic apprenticeship.

Weakest were the periods in which the anonymous artists pursued styles that became too florid. Strongest were those in which portraiture and pattern—even though fantastic or grotesque—were trimmed by healthy native taste to the very essence of vivid, compact line and shape. The Codex, lent by the Bancroft Library of the University of California, is a 1000-year-old pictorial manuscript containing a long record of tribal wars, migrations and ceremonies.

Two group exhibits at the San Francisco Museum gave conflicting impressions of the contemporary trend of American art. "Artists Under Forty" generally were concerned with real and recognizable interpretation of the American scene. Equally gratifying was the fact that they did not exclusively brood on the drab aspects of everyday life. Especially fine were a portrait by Tully Filmus and a landscape, freshly broad in view but accurate in touch, by William Dean Fausett.

On the other hand, "Americans, 1942" might more properly have been entitled "Internationals, 1942." They were influenced by everyone from Kandinsky to Soutine, from Dali to Klee, from Mexican pre-Columbians to Rousseau and Chagall. But among them, Joseph Hirsch excelled by his dramatized and intensified character studies; Donal Hord by his strong sculptures; Rico Lebrun by his dynamic figures and genre, and Octavia Medallin by her primitive sculptures.

To help artists sell their works to a larger public, the California Art Sales Circuit sponsored at the De Young Museum an exhibit of water colors, pastels, and prints priced at $10 and $5. The works were surprisingly good; sales were numerous. This museum lately has also shown the lively, accomplished water colors of Douglass Parshall, and an elaborate display of models in which the Jean Turner Art School studied the problem of camouflaged landscapes and vital city installations.

More gifts have been received by the California Palace of the Legion of Honor from H. K. S. Williams. A pair of portraits by Maes, the Rembrandt disciple, are masterly indeed. The other artists are Claesz Heda, A. T. Bricker (American Victorian), Sir William Beechey, Henry Howard (nineteenth-century Englishman), Hondecoeter and Van der Helst. The Legion likewise has exhibited examples of printing by this city's Grabhorn Press.

Downtown at the Raymond and Raymond Gallery, Raymond Puccinelli's sculptures showed new progress in his versatile craftsmanship and ever-deepening expression. David Burliuk's oils and water colors (Raymond and Raymond) strove to adapt the American scene to an essentially Russian style of rich-colored, naïve and agitated impressionism. In the Paul Elder Gallery, John French's water colors were intimate and agreeable. Romantic old-school oils by Louis Heinzman, at the Fairmont Hotel, specialized in eucalyptus and desert landscape.

At the San Francisco Museum, Carroll Barnes' sculptures had an inventive and decorative look achieving charm without prettiness and stylization without mannerism. Sculptures by Isamu Noguchi were of mixed quality. He is a gifted and versatile craftsman. His best work (including drawings) had insight and originality, but the variety of his stylistic experiments gave his exhibits an air of restless uncertainty. An exhibition of small Canadian paintings revealed a school of artists who have a quick, sturdy, and fresh vision for their northern outdoors. The principal figure was A. Y. Jackson. From Bolivia came sculptures by Marina Nuñez del Prado. They expressed a primitive vigor, and in several dance groups their formal rhythm was powerfully dynamic, yet poised.

U. S. Declines to Recognize Soviet Claim to Baltic Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—The United States Government has refused to follow London's lead in giving even partial recognition to Russia's claims upon the Baltic States, it was learned today.

This Government is fully determined to insist upon the national, political, and economic independence of the small nations of Eastern Europe after the war regardless of any pressure to do otherwise.

At the same time, the United States is not visibly worried over the recent action of the British Government in removing the names of the Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian Ministers from the official diplomatic list, although granting them special "privileges and recognition" on a "personal" basis.

It is believed here that London agreed to the revision in the face of strong diplomatic pressure from the Soviet Union and from Left-Wing circles at home. Washington does not hold, however, that this means the British are prepared to acquiesce in the elimination of these three tiny states in obvious violation of the Atlantic Charter.

Amicable Settlement Seen

As explained here, the American position is not so much that we are actively insisting that Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania be free, but that we have steadfastly refused, and will continue to refuse, to recognize any change in their sovereignty, regardless of whether that change is effected by America's allies or its enemies.

It is known that the question of the postwar status of the Baltic nations arose when Soviet Premier Vyacheslaff Molotov came to this country several months ago. Although the Russians are understood to feel that control of these small countries is essential to the protection of North Central Russia, the United States is known to feel that there is a good chance that the Baltic question can be settled quietly and amicably after the war.

There is strong sympathy here for the Russian position, particularly in view of the proven accuracy of Soviet predictions that the small states on its western borders would be used by the Germans either as a pathway for conquest or as satellites. Nevertheless, there is a tremendous amount of official sympathy for Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, which are looked upon as unwilling and helpless pawns of the more powerful nations.

Confidence in Britain

American confidence that the British Government has not changed its fundamental position regarding the application of the Atlantic Charter in Europe is enhanced by the fact that this Government has not been informed of any proposed British shift regarding the Baltic States. In view of the close diplomatic co-operation between London and Washington, it seems certain that the British Foreign Office would have given this country advance information on any such major change.

As interpreted here, the British listing of the Baltic ministers in a special category does not mean that London has acquiesced completely in the obvious Soviet desire to obtain its allies' sanction regarding future control of these three countries. In fact, it is the American opinion that the British move was made as a gesture of good will to the Soviet Union at the moment when the latter is bearing almost the full brunt of the Axis attack and is in apparent need of encouragement and solidarity.

While the American Government's position is clear, many observers here declare that this does not mean that America's interpretation of the Atlantic Charter will prevail or that it will be possible to insure the postwar independence of the Baltic States.

It is pointed out that if the Allies are victorious and the Red Army is determined to establish control over these countries as a protective buffer around the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain would not, in all probability, make any vigorous attempt to stop it. Indeed, there are many who believe that Washington and London would not be in a position to take vigorous action in behalf of Eastern Europe even if they so desired.

Nevertheless, it is held to be important that the principle of the future sovereignty of now subjugated states be unheld at all times and that no precedent be established, even as a wartime emergency measure, which would threaten the national self-determination of the peoples of the world.

East and West military previews of "Wake Island," previously announced for Aug. 18, will be held on Aug. 24. The picture will be screened simultaneously at Camp Elliott, West Coast Marine Corps base at San Diego, Calif., and the Marine Corps Post at Quantico, Va.

Of England's seven and a half million women engaged in the war effort more than five million are in uniforms. These statistics were given Producer Herbert Wilcox while he was making "Wings and the Woman," forthcoming RKO Radio drama on the life of Amy Johnson Mollison in which Anna Neagle plays the title role.

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Insurance Field Awaits Fire Inquiry With Mingled Feelings

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As the stock fire insurance companies face the Grand Jury investigation in Atlanta, the whole insurance industry, including even the life people, face the outlook with mingled feelings.

Some of the fire insurance people appear to be almost relieved that the cloudburst has at last come. Anti-Trust investigation of fire insurance has been rumored, talked, and anticipated ever since the life insurance industry went on the grill some years ago.

For doubters in the fire insurance industry who thought they were still under the protection of the 73-year old Paul vs. Virginia Supreme Court decision, which ruled that insurance is not interstate commerce, the handwriting on the wall should have been visible last Spring when an Anti-Trust agent sounded off against the companies for their low loss ratios (percentage of cash paid out for fire losses against amount paid in as premiums) and wound up with the interesting assumption that there must be something exorbitant about the situation because the companies were able to earn six per cent on their money.

Tons of Evidence

Other fire insurance executives do not seem to be so pleased. The companies are going to have to submit tons of evidence. The whole inside of their business is likely to be exposed to the public gaze by Government agents who are notorious for their ability to make things look as bad as possible. And there are many things in the fire insurance industry which can be dressed up by critics to look pretty bad, involving rates, allowances to agents, and so forth.

The whole investigation is said to have stemmed from an unsavory episode in Missouri a few years ago involving the apparent bribery, but apparently unwitting, by some companies of some Missouri officials. These companies are currently charged with suppressing competition, fixing rates and commissions, and otherwise conspiring in restraint of trade through the network of bureaus and associations with which the fire insurance industry is organized.

These are of course standard charges to which standard answers will be joined. One of the answers is that state insurance commissioners largely control the rates and commissions, and another is that the agents are powerfully organized and sometimes force commissions schedules on the companies. But it appears that the process of charge and answer, new charge and new answer, will not help the companies with the public. The industry faces the same public relations troubles through which numerous other industries have been dragged in recent years and in particular the life companies two years ago.

Do Good Job

Fortunately for the companies, they have just completed a highly commendable piece of public-spirited action in the non-profit handling of the enormous bulk of the recent bombardment insurance. In the short space of about a month the companies got through the enormous volume of paper work involved in the placing of bombardment insurance probably equal in premiums and coverage to the total of outstanding fire insurance.

Burning the midnight oil, they did it under rules and regulations of the War Damage Corporation which strictly limited the fees so that the companies could make no profit, but only expenses out of the operation. In addition, the companies did yeoman service to WDC in helping to work out the complicated rules and regulations and make the public familiar with them. WDC was wholly unequipped for this task, being little more than a name on a door in the RFC's growing aggregation of proliferated subsidiaries.

While the fire insurance companies are about to go on the griddle, the life companies are sitting comparatively pretty as to public relations. Not only is TNEC over and gone, but saving, for which the life companies were so severely condemned, has again become a public virtue and the companies are able to point to huge purchases of Government bonds out of premium income.

Further than that, their agents have voluntarily and without recompense already sold over $1,000,000,000 of Treasury war bonds. More than that, time and tide are softening the more publicity-wide objectionable features of life insurance, like industrial insurance and high lapse and surrender rates. Lastly, the companies have embarked on a very extensive health program which not only has obtained substantial commendation from Washington, but also represents virtually the first occasion on which the entire industry has achieved complete co-operation.

Industrial Sales Drop

Industrial insurance sales have been declining for several reasons. For one thing the companies have been shifting the emphasis away from them, if only because they do not stand very high in public favor.

Social Security has probably taken another bite out of them. More important is the fact that pay rolls are up about 60 per cent since the defense program started. This has had a double effect in shifting buyers from industrial to ordinary insurance.

In the first place the family with a $1,500 income is now up around a $2,500 income, which means it is out of the industrial insurance class. Even more important is that industrial income is now much steadier.

Chief buyers of industrial insurance were families with irregular or uncertain income. Theirs is now much more regular. A curious side-result is that the agents who once sold industrial insurance are better fitted to sell ordinary insurance to the new customers than the agents who once sold in the higher brackets which are now heavily hit by taxes, and who are not used to talking life insurance round the kitchen table.

The income change which has lifted industrial insurance into the class of buyers of ordinary insurance presents the companies with a very large question mark in the future outlook. Enormous amounts of money are now accruing in pay rolls to people who never saved money and never had bank accounts.

Evidence of this is the Treasury's concern over the quarterly income tax payments, and further evidence lies in the vast increase in "money in circulation," which consists of folding money not put in the bank. As the supply of goods on which this money can be spent gradually disappears, these people will either buy war bonds, or speculate in real estate, or perhaps buy insurance (in which case the money will go into government bonds anyway through company investments).

These things are also helping the companies to cut down substantially the rate of lapse and surrender. Absence of depression except in a comparatively few industries also contributes substantially. A further reason is that the insurance taken out after 1930 was much more conservatively taken and therefore less subject to a change of intention on the part of the policyholder.

Newspaper Zinc Reclaiming Plan Approved by WPB

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—A zinc reclaiming plan, under which newspapers and other publications using photo engravings made of the strategic metal may turn it over and over again, has been approved by the War Production Board.

George C. Heikes, chief of the board's zinc branch, estimated that the publications, instead of using 50 per cent of their last year's volume of the metal, to which they were reduced by a recent order, will use only 10 to 15 per cent of new zinc under the plan. Official modification of the earlier order was expected soon.

Under the new plan the publications' scrap metal will be sent to secondary smelters, from which it will emerge in an almost pure state. Then it will be rolled to the proper thickness and again be useful in making engravings and newspaper "cuts."

Mr. Heikes said a high percentage of newspaper scrap zinc can be reclaimed.

Tax Measure Decisions Put Over to Aug. 24

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Senator Walter George (D) of Georgia announced today that the Senate Finance Committee would begin work revising the bill behind closed doors Aug. 24. He said he hoped this work could be completed in a week, adding that the time required for subsequent technical drafting of amendments would depend on the changes voted.

In any event, he hoped to have the bill before the Senate not later than Sept. 15, with passage expected about 10 days later. Some members thought that if extensive changes were made, the Senate and House might not be able to agree on the final form of the measure until November, possibly after the elections.

Treasury Report

Senator George said the Treasury had been asked to submit to the Finance Committee estimates of the effect on revenues of proposed postwar tax rebates for corporations as well as debt reduction credits for individuals.

Indicating that he would be guided largely by the net effect on the revenue of such proposals, Senator George said it seemed imperative to soften the impact of high income levies written into the new tax bill before it passed the House.

"I am convinced by responsible and trustworthy testimony before the committee that the rates of the House bill require the establishment of some form of debt reduction and postwar credit for both individuals and corporations," Senator George told reporters.

The House-approved bill would add $6,271,000,000 to yearly federal revenues, a large portion of this amount being obtained through substantially increased income taxes on individuals and business firms.

Individual rates would range from 19 to 88 per cent on net income, while corporations would pay a combined total of 45 per cent in normal and surtax levies, with excess profits taxed at 90 per cent.

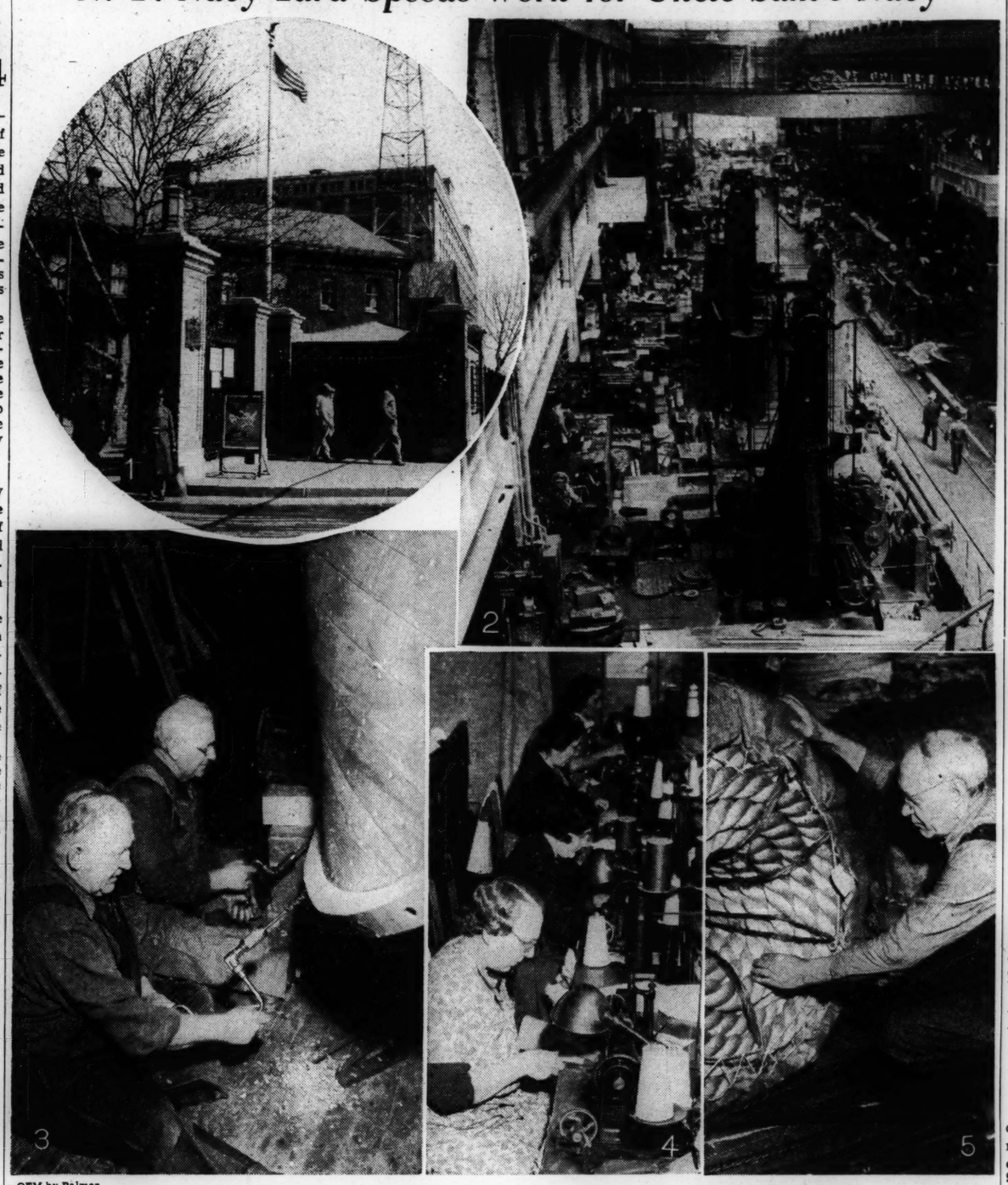
Refund Proposed

The Treasury itself has proposed return of 10 per cent of the excess profits tax collections to corporations after the war, and Senator George and others have indicated interest in broadening this principle to include individuals.

The debt deduction proposal would permit individuals to subtract from their tax liability money they paid on what might be called "capital" debts, such as installments on a home mortgage or the payment of insurance premiums.

The postwar rebates would not affect the amount of money the Treasury would take in immediately, since it would obtain cash anyway in the form of a loan, but debt deductions would cut revenues by the amount allowed for that purpose.

N. Y. Navy Yard Speeds Work for Uncle Sam's Navy



OEM by Palmer

Defense Activities at the New York Navy Yard on Wallabout Channel in Brooklyn

(1) Cumberland Street Gate of the 120-acre New York Navy Yard in Brooklyn, a well-guarded portal behind which units of Uncle Sam's two-ocean Navy are being rushed to completion. (2) Part of the vast machine shop at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where machine tools that took months to build are now stepping out with production of parts and materials needed for Navy expansion. Civilian employees at the Navy Yard include 18,951 men and 563 women. (3) Drilling boat holes in the keel of a Navy motorlaunch is not as easy as it looks. The boat is under construction in the shipwright shop at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. (4) Old Glory is turned out en masse by busy fingers at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn. National and signal flags are needed in abundance for an expanding Navy. (5) Uncle Sam needs lots of out-size cord for his Navy. Here at Brooklyn Navy Yard, manila hawser is examined for defects before going into service.

Grange Leader Urges Steps To Halt Inflation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, advised the nation today that the first step to halt inflation should be to "freeze everything temporarily."

Mr. Goss, in a prepared radio address, said "some mistakes have been made which threaten to break down our whole price control program," and recommended steps to halt inflation, including these:

1—Freeze everything temporarily, including wages.

2—Recognize the fact that it will be necessary for all to accept somewhat lower standards of living.

3—Abandon the idea that all increased living costs must be accompanied by increased income.

4—Permit necessary price adjustments, up or down, where profits are excessive.

5—Permit adjustments of substandard wages or cases where injustices or inequities are shown, but not to exceed 2½ per cent annually in the general wage level.

The grange master also advised a comprehensive research into the question "of a practical base for determining that portion of the national income which should in justice go to industry, labor and agriculture.

"Use cash subsidies only as a last resort," said Mr. Goss. "if they become necessary, let them be applied at the point of processing or distribution where profits and prices can be kept under rigid control."

Mr. Goss said adjustments in ceilings must be made to "avoid strangling production," adding:

"These adjustments must be absorbed by the public. This will take sacrifice and courage, but any other course will lead to disaster. The increased costs of consumer goods will lower our standards of living somewhat, but if profiteering is eliminated and labor also brought within the scope of price control, the increase will not be excessive and our present level of income will be ample to meet it."

English Interest Payment on RFC Loan $38,928,797

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones has announced that during the 12 months ended July 31, England paid $38,928,797 interest and principal on its $390,000,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Of the payments, $37,515,383 represented interest, dividends and other income received from the various securities and other collateral posted by England with the New York Federal Reserve Bank. Another $1,413,414 came from the sale of a small amount of the collateral.

Mr. Jones revealed that although the RFC authorized loans up to $425,000,000, $35,000,000 of the authorization has not been dispersed.

England borrowed the money to pay for part of its war purchases in this country prior to receiving lend-lease assistance.

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Men's Work Clothes to Have Fewer Pockets, Buttons, No Accessories

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has decreed styles for men's work clothes—fewer pockets, fewer buttons and buckles and no unnecessary yardage.

Unlike previous clothing orders, this one contained a minimum as well as a maximum yardage regulation for each type of garment.

"The minimum yardage restriction was provided," the WPB explained, "to prevent skimping which would interfere with a worker's freedom of action and defeat the conservation purpose of the order by making it necessary for a worker to buy a larger size or wear out in a short time as a tight-fitting garment."

The WPB estimated the order would result in an annual saving of 21,000,000 yards of cloth, enough to provide 7,000,000 additional garments; 125,000,000 yards of thread, through the elimination of triple stitching; 150,000,000 buttons and 12,000,000 buckles; and 29 per cent of the normal shipping space involved in the shipping of work shirts, since the order prohibits the shipping of these in boxes.

Slot Machines Paying Big Taxes To U. S. Treasury

WASHINGTON (AP)—Although pin-ball games and slot machines are illegal in a large part of the United States, the Treasury disclosed that more than 238,000 are in operation and paying federal taxes.

The count was made in totaling returns from new taxes imposed by Congress last fall on pin-ball and other "coin-operated amusement devices" at the rate of $10 a year and on slot machines and other "coin-operated gaming devices" at the rate of $50 a year. As of June 30, the tax had been paid on 160,894 machines in the pin-ball class and 77,129 in the slot machine group.

The Treasury is not required to know the local laws involved in operating these machines. The officials, however, have been getting numerous requests from religious and reform organizations for lists of persons paying the taxes in allegedly forbidden territories.

The Treasury has replied in each case that the lists are open to the public in the offices of the various collectors of internal revenue "at the convenience of the collectors."

Every State, the District of Columbia, Alaska and Hawaii are on the tabulation made public by the Treasury. New York led in the pin-ball class with 22,143, Wisconsin in the slot machine group with 7,247. Oklahoma is at the bottom of the list, with 33 machines in the pin-ball class and 14 in the slot machine group.

Connecticut River Power Co.
By the Associated Press

The Connecticut River Power Company reported net earnings, before interest expense and other fixed charges, for the six months ended June 30 were $999,385, equivalent to 2.04 times such charges. The figure compared with $1,129,450, equivalent to 2.27 times the charges, for the corresponding period of 1941.

Deferment Planned For Copper Miners

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board reported that Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, intended to have deferred from military service all persons engaged in copper mining "who are found by local boards to be essential to copper production."

Domestic copper production in July could have been 5,000 tons higher if sufficient labor had been available at the mines, the WPB said.

Members of the Copper Industry Advisory Board told Harry O. King, chief of the WPB copper branch, that selective service had taken as high as 20 per cent of the labor force in some mines.

They also reported that shipyards, aircraft plants and military construction projects were offering wages with which copper mines could not compete, and that until recently productive efforts per miner had lagged.

"The productive effort," they added, "had improved sharply with the realization by the miners of the importance of their work in the war effort."

Retail Sales 7 to 14 P. C. Under '41 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail sales increased during the past week, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported, noting that cash trade was accounting for more business than credit.

Improved volume of apparel sales contrasted with a lag in housewares, the mercantile agency reported.

"Stores in rural sections and neighborhood retailers in war towns were benefiting most from the increase of incomes," the report said. It added that the loss of durable goods volume was a pronounced factor in the general down trend.

Compared with the corresponding week of 1941, dollar volume of retail sales was down 7 to 14 per cent, with large city department stores reporting the sharpest declines.

By regions, New England sales were 8 to 12 per cent below a year ago, the decline in the East was 11 to 17 per cent, Middle West 7 to 10, South 4 to 8, Southwest 7 to 15, Northwest 10 to 16, and Pacific Coast 5 to 9.

Wholesale markets, meanwhile, found the smaller stores relatively active buyers and dollar volume, swelled by price increases, was running close to 1941 figures.

Redemptions of War Bonds Seen Minor

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury said that "redemptions of war savings bonds have been insignificant in volume, compared either with the total amount outstanding or with month-by-month sales."

In July, a statement said, the public turned in $25,500,000 worth of bonds for cash, which was 0.23 per cent of the $11,077,800,000 worth of savings bonds sold since 1935, or about 3 per cent of the $900,900,000 worth of new war bonds sold during the same month.

Loans to Brokers Drop $16,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $418,000,000 in the week ended Aug. 13, a decrease of $16,000,000 compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $328,000,000.

Shutdown of 'Dawn Patrol' Radio Programs Proposed to Save Materials

WASHINGTON (AP)—A shutdown of midnight-to-dawn radio programs is one of a half dozen suggestions submitted to Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission in response to his request for proposals to save scarce materials in the broacasting industry, a War Production Board spokesman said.

Another suggestion offered, the spokesman said, was that FCC authorize the complete closure of some or all of an estimated 100 stations reportedly operating at a financial loss.

The ideas were offered by Leighton H. Peebles, chief of the WPB communications branch, but the spokesman emphasized they have no standing as a WPB proposal and have not been drafted even tentatively as a proposed order.

Another suggestion advanced by Mr. Peebles was that of staggering broadcasting hours or days. This was explained as an arrangement under which one station in a large city could go on the air for two hours, then close, while another station broadcast for two hours, and so on. In the evening, if all stations had sustaining programs scheduled, all these stations might broadcast simultaneously.

A variant of this plan was the suggestion that stations broadcast on alternate days, one taking the air Monday, another Tuesday, and so throughout the week.

The elimination of "dawn patrol" programs, which are usually made up of record playing, would serve the purpose of saving transmitting tubes, thereby conserving materials and equipment needed for use by the Army Signal Corps and Naval Communications.

The other suggestions were technical in the main, the WPB spokesman said, one of them proposing a reduction of the decibel (units of sound measurement) content of transmitting tubes.

Note Circulation Rises In England

LONDON (AP)—Note circulation of the Bank of England increased slightly more than £1,000,000 in the week ended Aug. 12, reaching the record high of £834,473,000, the condition statement disclosed.

The new rise was the eighth consecutive weekly increase reported by the bank but the smallest of any during that period. The boost in the preceding week, for instance, was £9,000,000.

Private deposits and Government securities also rose sharply, with gains of more than £6,000,000 and £5,000,000, respectively.

On the other hand, public deposits declined more than £3,000,000 and other securities were down £1,000,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week stood at 24.5 per cent compared with 7.5 the same week a year ago.

Engineering Awards 119 P. C. Over 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards in the week ended Aug. 11 rose 22 per cent above the preceding period and topped last year's total by 119 per cent, Engineering News-Record reported.

A tabulation of the awards showed:

	Wk. Aug. 13	Prev. Wk	Last. Yr.
Total con.	$200,600,000	$163,973,000	$91,586,000
Private con.	10,889,000	8,274,000	16,491,000
Public con.	189,711,000	155,699,000	75,095,000

For the month of July the publication reported total construction awards of $1,201,526,000, compared with $968,938,000 in June and $958,663,000 in July, 1941.

Lumber Supply Shortage Held Critical By WPB

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board described shortages of lumber supplies as "critical," disclosing that the total military and essential civilian lumber requirements this year would run some 6,000,000,000 board feet beyond anticipated production.

To head up Government efforts to handle the situation, WPB appointed Ben Alexander of Lake Forest, Ill., President of the Masonite Corporation of Chicago, to work closely with all WPB agencies handling lumber supply matters. Mr. Alexander also was ordered to co-operate with the armed services, the Maritime Commission, the War Manpower Commission, the Office of Price Administration and other Government agencies to insure that essential lumber requirements are filled.

WPB said the lumber situation had grown more serious recently because of problems of labor supply and as a result of increasing demands for wood as a metal substitute.

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	116,000
Previous day's sales	379,580
1942 volume to date	63,221,907
1941 volume to date	87,519,889

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott L.60a	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	A'g 14
48¾	41½	Acme Stl (3)	1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	A'g 12
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	1	6½	6½	6½	
21	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
12⅞	10	Addressog ¾e	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	1	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	
⅜	3/16	Alleghany Cp	4	3/16	¼	¼	— 1/16
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	3	4½	4½	4½	A'g 4
6	3½	All'gpf30ww	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g 14
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	A'g 13
22¾	16	Alleg L S1.20e	5	17¼	17	17¼	A'g 14
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	2	4	4	4	A'g 11
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	132½	132½	132½	+ ½
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10	Jul 24
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ½e	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
6⅛	4	Allied St .45e	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	67	67	67	— ½
30⅛	22	Allis-C M ½e	7	23¾	23½	23¾	A'g 14
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	A'g 13
1½	¾	Amal Leather	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g 7
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ½k	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
57	43	Amerada Pet 2	2	56¾	55½	56¾	+ ½
23⅝	18¼	Am A Ch 1.20	4	20	19½	20	A'g 14
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	11	38⅝	38	38½	A'g 14
7¾	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	2	7	7	7	A'g 13
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 14
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	2	24½	24½	24½	A'g 10
1⅞	1⅛	Am Cable & R	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 14
70½	56⅜	Am Can 2¾e	2	66½	66⅛	66⅛	A'g 14
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	165	165	165	A'g 12
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	1	23½	23½	23½	
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	2	58⅜	58	58⅜	A'g 14
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	3	17⅜	17¼	17¼	A'g 14
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	107	107	107	Jul 27
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	90	90	90	A'g 14
5½	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 6
22¾	14¼	AmCSug 1½e	6	16½	16⅜	16⅜	A'g 10
10⅝	8⅞	Am Distill	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 14
1	⅜	Am Ecaus Til	2	11/16	11/16	11/16	A'g 5
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	4	4	4	A'g 13
22	16¼	Am Export 1e	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	A'g 14
⅝	3/16	Am & For Pow	6	½	5/16	5/16	A'g 14
25⅜	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
29⅞	18⅞	AFPS7pf1.05k	4	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ½
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
32	25½	Am-H SS 1½e	2	29¾	29½	29½	—1
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 14
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Jul 17
49¾	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	A'g 14
2	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
31½	25	Am Ice pf	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	A'g 6
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
7	5⅛	Am Invest .55e	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 12
10¼	6¼	Am Locomotive	4	7½	7½	7½	A'g 14
89½	65	Am Lo pf 3½k	1	76¾	76¾	76¾	A'g 13
11½	9½	Am M&F .60e	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	A'g 14
5¼	4	Am M & Met	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 12
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
26¼	15⅛	APLS6pf2⅝k	2	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
22	12½	APLS5pf2.19k	4	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	A'g 14
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
12	9½	Am R M .70e	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
6⅞	4¾	Am Saf R ¼ae	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
5¼	6¾	Am Seat ¼e	1	9	9	9	A'g 14
4	3½	Am Smelt (2)	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ¼
47	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	144½	144½	144½	A'g 13
35	29	Am Snuff2.20e	1	33½	33½	33½	A'g 12
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl F 1½	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½ae	6	10½	10½	10½	A'g 10
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	2	9½	9½	9½	A'g 5
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	84½	84½	84½	—1
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	6	23	22	23	A'g 14
34¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	6	117⅝	117½	117½	
£49¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	2	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	4	42⅝	42¼	42½	+ ¼
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	133½	133½	133½	A'g 14
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	A'g 14
28½	22	Am Visc 1½e	10	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	A'g 13
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	1	39	39	39	A'g 14
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 4k	5	57½	57	57½	+ ⅝
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	A'g 14
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf3¾k	1	43	43	43	A'g 5
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1½e)	3	25⅞	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	2	15	15	15	A g 13
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ½e	4	9	9	9	Jul 23
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 5
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½e	3	33	32½	33	A g 14
111⅛	107⅝	Arm Del pf 7	2	108½	108¼	108½	
4⅛	2¾	Armour III	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½k	3	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	A'g 14
66	50	Arm Ind pf	1	50	50	50	A g 1
29	21	Armstrong ¾e	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅜
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ½e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
4¼	1⅝	Artloom .15e	1	4	4	4	A g 5
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	8	5⅞	5½	5⅞	A'g 14
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	A'g 11
63	53	As DG 2pf 7k	1	60	60	60	A g 10
26½	20	Associates I 2	2	26½	26½	26½	A'g 14
43½	27½	Atchison 3½e	19	43⅜	43	43⅜	+ ⅜
70	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	1	67	67	67	
27¼	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	2	27¼	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
34	16½	Atl G&Wi 3g	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	A'g 5
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	6	40½	40¼	40½	A'g 12
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	4	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	A'g 14
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	102	102	102	A'g 14
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp ½e	2	6½	6⅜	6½	A'g 14
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	8	48	48	48	+ ⅝
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼e	1	46	46	46	A'g 14
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	3	2	1⅞	2	A'g 3
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	11	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
B							
14¾	9¾	Balo Loco ct	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	1	3	3	3	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5½	5½	5½	A'g 14
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	A'g 10
10¼	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	7	9⅝	9¼	9½	A'g 14
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 28
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	5	13¾	13¼	13¾	A'g 14
21¼	15¾	Bayuk C 1½e	3	20	20	20	A'g 14
25¼	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	25	25	25	+ ⅞
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	80½	80½	80½	A'g 7
7½	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	5	7½	7½	7½	A'g 1
16½	9¾	Bel Airc (2g)	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	
39⅛	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
14	9⅞	Bent I L .77e	4	13¾	12⅝	13¾	+ ¼
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 6
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	1	21½	21½	21½	A'g 11
66½	45½	Beth Stl 4½e	5	54⅛	53⅞	54	+ ⅝
121	10[illegible]	Bi Stl pf r	5	109¼	109	109	A'g 12
24	18¾	Bigelow-Sl1½e	1	22	22	22	
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	A'g 14
7⅞	5⅛	Blaw-Knox¼e	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	A'g 14
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau½e	2	12¼	11¼	12¼	A'g 5
2 ⅛	13⅛	Boeing Air 1e	4	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅜
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	A'g 14
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	22	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ¼
25⅝	19¾	Borg-War .80e	2	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 13
30⅝	25	Bower R B (3)	1	30	30	30	A'g 13
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	A'g 10
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B1½e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 14
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	3	19	19	19	A'g 14
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	2	28¼	28⅛	28¼	A'g 5
43	30	Bristol-M1½e	1	36½	36½	36½	A'g 12
½	3/16	Bkly & Q Tran	10	11/16	½	11/16	Jul 1
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	1	1	1	A'g 12
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	2	7⅝	7½	7½	A'g 14
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	Jul 20
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	2	12⅞	12½	12⅞	A'g 14
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .30e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	A'g 14
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7⅛	6	Budd Wh(½e)	7	6	6	6	A'g 14
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	A'g 1
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	A'g 14
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	A'g 14
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	3	18¼	18⅛	18¼	A'g 14
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	Jul 25
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add .45e	5	8	8	8	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 13
6¼	5	Butler Bros	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	A'g 13
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	1	21	21	21	A'g 14
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	11	3	2⅞	3	A'g 10
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	2	7	7	7	
15⅛	10	Byron J'k ½e	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	A'g 13
C							
19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	A'g 14
51⅝	30¼	Calif P pf 2½	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	A'g 13
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	16	⅝	5/16	⅝	A'g 14
7½	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	3	6⅛	6	6	A'g 14
15½	11⅞	Campb Wy ½e	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	A'g 14
12½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	A'g 14
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	3	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	31½	31½	31½	A'g 14
2½	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 4
27¾	22½	Carpen S 1½e	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	A'g 5
3	2¼	Carrier-G .10e	6	2½	2½	2½	A'g 14
72	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	2	68½	68½	68½	A'g 14
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	1	36	36	36	+ ¼
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
8¼	6⅛	Celotex Cp ½	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
23½	16	Cent Aq 1¾a	2	16	16	16	A'g 12
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 12
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 8
18	11	CenVioletta 1e	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 12
3¼	2	Century Rib M	2	2⅜	2¼	2¼	Jul 1
32¼	27	Cerro de P (4)	15	30½	30¼	30½	A'g 14
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Proc	7	1¾	1¾	1¾	
19	16	Chain Belt ¾e	1	16	16	16	A'g 8
17	14⅜	Champ Pa ½e	2	15¾	15½	15¾	+1
8¼	5½	Checker Cab	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jul 29
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	4	31½	31¼	31¼	— ¼
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	93¾	93¾	93¾	A'g 6
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	A'g 14
5	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	26	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅜
5⅞	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼g	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	A'g 14
17½	12	Chi Pn T 1½e	2	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¾
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	46	46	46	A'g 12
⅜	3/16	Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 4
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	5/16	5/16	5/16	A'g 13
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	½	½	½	A'g 13
11¾	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11	11	11	Jul 27
13¾	11⅛	Chickasha (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	A'g 13
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 14
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾e	12	61	60⅛	61	+ ¾
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	A'g 8
34½	28	Clark Eq 1½e	12	32	31⅝	32	A'g 13
29	22	Cleve G B ½e	1	24	24	24	A'g 7
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	1	38	38	38	+ ¼
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¼e	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	A'g 8
80½	56½	Coca-Cola2¼e	1	75¾	75¾	75¾	A'g 11
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	
15⅛	11½	Colgate-P ½	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	A'g 5
15½	10⅝	Collins & A	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	A'g 14
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	1	14½	14½	14½	A'g 12
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .90e	2	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	A'g 13
13½	8⅜	Col Br B .60e	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	A'g 13
13¼	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	12	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
54	32	Col G&E pfA 6	1	33	33	33	
8⅜	5⅛	Columbia Pict	9	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
30	24	Colum Pdf23¼	1	30	30	30	A'g 3
75	51	Colum Carb 3e	1	75	75	75	A'g 14
22½	16⅛	Coml Credit 3	6	22½	22⅜	22½	A'g 14
101	91⅛	Coml C pf 4¼	2	98	98	98	A'g 13
27⅝	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	2	26¾	26½	26½	
105	100¼	Com Tvpf 4¼	1	103½	103½	103½	A'g 13
9¾	7¼	Coml Solv .30e	4	9	9	9	
11/16	3/16	Com'th&South	16	3/16	3/16	3/16	
44½	21⅛	Com & Sou pf	3	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
23¾	17⅜	Com Ed 1¼e	5	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 14
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	5	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	3	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ¼
11¾	9⅝	Cons Cig 1½g	2	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	+ ¼
7⅜	4⅛	Cons Cop .10e	1	4½	4½	4½	
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	10	13	12⅞	12⅞	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	87	87	87	A'g 14
5/16	⅜	Cons Film Ind	1	11/16	11/16	11/16	A'g 4
9	7	Cons F pf 7½k	3	7½	7½	7½	
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 27
6½	4⅜	Consol Oil ½	17	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
8¼	5¾	Cons RR Cu pf	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	A'g 13
7⅝	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
34¾	22	Consol'n-C pf	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	A'g 14
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	89	89	89	
13½	11⅜	Container ¾ae	4	12	12	12	A'g 14
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	1	2¾	2⅝	2¾	A'g 14
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	91	91	91	A'g 14
28	21⅛	Cont Can (1e)	2	23¾	23½	23½	— ¼
8¼	6¼	Cont D F ⅜e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	A'g 11
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	1	38½	38½	38½	
3¾	2¾	Cont Mot ¼e	3	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	1	23½	23½	23½	
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel ½e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	A'g 14
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S .80	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	A'g 13
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½	Jul 29
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ⅛
3⅜	2½	Coty Inc .15e	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 14
11/16	3/16	Coty International	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 12
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	1	12	12	12	
16	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	4	14½	14½	14½	
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	3	6½	6½	6½	A'g 14
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¾e	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	4	36	35	35	A'g 7
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	A'g 14
36	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	6	27¼	26½	26¾	A'g 14
79¼	53	Crucible pf (5)	1	65	65	65	A'g 14
9	5	Cub-Am S ¼ae	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	A'g 14
83⅝	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	1	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	A'g 14
13¼	8¾	Cudahy Pack	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
18½	13	Cuneo Pr 1½	1	18½	18½	18½	A'g 7
⅞	⅛	Curtis Publish	10	¾	⅛	¾	A'g 14
18¾	12	Curt p pf1.35k	5	14½	14¼	14½	A'g 13
9⅛	5⅞	Curtiss-W 1g	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
25⅞	18	Curtiss-WA 2e	15	20⅞	20½	20⅞	A'g 14
17¾	12⅝	Cutler-H .60e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 14
D—E							
3¾	2⅞	Davega S .70g	1	3	3	3	A'g 14
17½	15½	Davega pf 1¾	1	17½	17½	17½	Jul 9
11⅝	8	Davis Ch .60e	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
8½	4⅞	Decca Rec .60a	4	6¼	6⅛	6¼	A'g 12
24¼	18½	Deere&Co .35e	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
29	25¼	Deere pf 1.40	3	27¾	27½	27¾	A'g 3
11⅞	9⅞	Deisel WG 1½	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	A'g 13
10⅜	7	Del & Hudson	2	9	9	9	A'g 14
4⅞	2⅞	Del Lack&W	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	A'g 14
½	3/16	Den&RioGW pf	3	⅜	5/16	5/16	Jul 25
18⅝	14⅝	Detroit Ed 1e	5	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
27¼	18	Diam Mat 1⅓e	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
38¾	33¼	Diam M pf1½	1	37½	37½	37½	A'g 10
9⅞	7⅝	Diam T M ¼e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	A'g 14
21	16½	Dis C-S h2.22	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
80⅜	70	Dist C-S pf 5	1	80	80	80	A'g 13
9	7¾	Dixie-Vort ¼ae	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 5
22⅞	16⅝	Doehler D(1e)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
13⅜	8	Dome M 1.70e	9	11¼	11¼	11¼	
70½	51	Douglas Air 5g	10	61⅛	60	61⅛	A'g 14
124¼	95	Dow Chem (3)	1	112¼	112¼	112¼	A'g 12
15½	13⅛	Dresser M ¾e	1	14½	14½	14½	A'g 14
4⅝	2¾	Dunhill Int	1	4	4	4	
10	8	Duplan (.40e)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	A'g 7
144	102¾	du Pont 2¼e	6	114½

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Ayres Sees Rail Traffic Output Curb

CLEVELAND, Aug. 15 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Leonard P. Ayres declared today "railroad traffic, and not scarce materials, or fabricating capacity, or undustrial manpower, will be the limiting factor which will restrict the expansion of our production of munitions."

The Cleveland economist, who retired last month as chief of the Army's statistical branch, added:

"The reason is that the demands made on the railroads to carry freight are steadily and rapidly rising, while their capacity to do the carrying cannot be much further increased. With carrying ability restricted, and demands steadily increasing, the limits of capacity will in time be reached, and that time is not far off."

General Ayres, a vice-president of Cleveland Trust Co., noted in the bank's monthly business bulletin that "the volume of freight had nearly doubled since the war began" in 1939 and continued:

"It might naturally be supposed that the limiting factor in the munitions part of our war program would be shortages of materials, and the importance of these factors is emphasized just now by the widespread reports that we cannot produce enough steel to meet our war needs. These assumed material shortages are more nearly the products of miscalculation and misallocation than they are of actual lack of sufficient materials. After all we produce far more steel than Germany and Japan and Russia and England combined. . . .

"Our railroads are doing an outstandingly good job of wartime transportation. Probably they can just about succeed in carrying the peak volumes of autumn freight in September and October without any serious car shortages.

"Nevertheless, it ought not to be assumed that they can indefinitely continue to transport volumes of freight that increase steadily and unceasingly from month to month. The limits of their capacity have been nearly reached, and when they are reached the volume of our industrial output will have to level off no matter what other forms of transportation may be called into service, and no matter how large the war appropriations may be."

Canada Adjusts Railroad Fares

OTTAWA, Aug. 13 (CP) — Munitions Minister C. D. Howe announced elimination of certain reduced fares on Canada's railroads, and warned that unless unnecessary civilian travel is limited on a voluntary basis "further restrictions may become necessary."

Effective at midnight, Aug. 31, the following are prohibited:

1. Reduced fares on trips between eastern and western Canada.
2. Reduced fares between the Praries and the Pacific Coast.
3. Special fares for convention groups.

"After Aug. 31, all such traffic will be carried at ordinary fares," said Mr. Howe, who issued his statement as Acting Minister of Transport.

Arms Production Seen Needing Civilian Boss

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reasserting that the nation faced a crisis in its war effort, Chairman Tolan (D-California) of the House Committee on Defense Migration declared that the arms production program needed a civilian boss "who doesn't have to be afraid of anybody."

Mr. Tolan said Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, had been given broad powers by President Roosevelt to get needed tools of war built, but that he had given most of this power to the Army and Navy.

He recited reports of shortages of vital materials and shutdowns of war plants and declared they threatened America's present military positions abroad.

Chicago Board of Trade

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Yr Ago
Wheat			
September	1.18½	1.18⅛	1.11½
December	1.21¼	1.21	1.15
May	1.25¼	1.24⅞	1.18½
Corn			
September	.85½	.85¾	.77½
December	.87¾	.87¾	.80⅞
May	.91½	.91¾	.85¼
Oats			
September	.49¼	.49¼	.41⅝
December	.50¾	.50¾	.44½
May	.53	.53	.47⅛
Soybeans			
October	1.71⅛	1.71½	1.45¼
December	...	1.72⅜	1.46½
Rye			
September	...	.64	.67⅜
December	.68¼	.68¼	.71¼
May	.73⅞	.74	.75½
Lard			
September	...	12.85	9.77
October	...	12.85	9.92
December	12.90	12.90	10.12

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	11.09	18.12	18.00	18.01	18.08
Dec.	18.22	18.30	18.18	18.18	18.25
March	18.42	18.48	18.36	18.37	18.44
May	18.54	18.58	18.49	18.49	18.56
July	18.58	18.59	18.55n	18.55n	18.62n
Spot, 1934.					

n—Nominal.

Utility Merger Approved

NEW YORK (AP)—General Public Utilities stockholders have approved at a special meeting a merger with the Community Power & Light Co. into Southwestern Public Service as a part of Community Power's plan of integration and simplification, recently sanctioned by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Extensive refinancing of Southwestern Public Service will be undertaken if stockholders of Community Power approve that company's participation in the merger in a meeting Aug. 17.

Pure Oil Net $1.21

CHICAGO (AP)—The Pure Oil Company and subsidiaries reported net earnings after all charges for the six month period ending June 30, 1942, of approximately $6,782,000, equal to $1.21 per share of common stock. During the first half of 1941, the company earned $4,900,000, equal to 74 cents on common shares.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Air Investors	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Air Inv cv pf (.65g)	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
50	Allied Prod (1a)	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	Alum Co Am pf (6)	106	106	106
50	Am C P&LA	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Am Cit P&LB	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Am Cyan B (.60)	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
300	Am Superpow	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Am Superpow pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Asso El (.191e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Atlas Ply	15½	15½	15½
100	Baldwin Loco war	2½	2½	2½
100	Berk & Gay Furn	1/16	1/16	1/16
40	Bohack HC	41½	40½	40½
500	Braz Tr L&P (.40e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
400	Breeze Corp (1g)	8¾	8½	8¾
300	Brill A	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Brown F&W (.10e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Buf NE&P pf (1.60)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
50	Cit Svc pf	33½	33½	33½
100	City Auto Stpg (.60)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
600	Colon Develop	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Colonial Airlines	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Colum O&G	¾	¾	¾
100	Conn Tel&El	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	47¼	47¼	47¼
200	Cont Roll&Stl (1e)	10½	10½	10½
200	Creole Pet (½a)	13⅞	13¾	13¾
25	Crown Drug pf (1¾)	21	21	21
100	Dayton Rub (¾e)	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
10	Dayton Rub A (2)	23¼	23¼	23¼
1000	Derby Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	DivcoTwinTrk (1g)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
500	Durh Hos B (.10e)	2¼	2⅛	2¼
100	Eagle Pich Ld (.30e)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
25	East G&F pr pf (4½)	43¾	43¾	43¾
25	East Sta pf B	10½	10½	10½
300	El Bond&Sh	1	1	1
100	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	41½	41½	41½
140	Emp G&F 8% pf	157	157	157
80	Emp G&F 7% pf	148½	148	148
60	Emp G&F 6% pf	140	139¾	139⅞
100	Esquire nc (.20e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	72	72	72
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	14¾	14¾	14¾
400	Ford Mot Ltd (.054e)	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞
200	Frank Cou Dis	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Fuller (GA) (2g)	10½	10½	10½
150	Fuller 4% pf (4)	50	50	50
10	Gen G&E pf B	87	87	87
50	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	10½	10½	10½
50	Georg Pow $6 pf	93¼	93¼	93¼
400	Glen Ald Coal	14	13⅞	13⅞
1000	Goldfield Con	1/16	1/16	1/16
25	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	127½	127½	127½
200	Gulf Oil (1a)	30⅞	30¾	30⅞
100	Hazeltine	16½	16½	16½
60	Holl C Gold	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
600	Hygrade Fd	2¾	2⅝	2¾
300	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	7½	7½	7½
50	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	64¼	64¼	64¼
00	Int Hyd-El pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Int Pap war	1-128	1-128	1-128
1300	Int Petrol (h1)	11½	11½	11½
300	Invest Roy (.04)	¼	¼	¼
50	Jer C P&L 6pf (6)	68	68	68
500	Kingston Pr (.0)	1½	1½	1½
10	Koppers Co pf (6)	84½	84½	84½
1000	Lone Star Gas (.40e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Long Is L pf B	14	14	14
800	Louis L&E (.30e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Memph N Gas (.15e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Metal Tex (.40g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Mich Bumper	5/16	5/16	5/16
200	Mid St P A vtc (.31e)	3½	3½	3½
50	Minn Min & M (.80e)	40¼	40¼	40¼
50	Montg Ward A (7)	158	158	158
700	Moore (T) Dis st	¾	¾	¾
600	Nat Bellas Hess	¼	¼	¼
300	Nat City Lines (1)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
125	Nat P&L pf (6)	79	78	79
20	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	89¾	89¾	89¾
1000	Niag Hud Pow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	N Ind PS 6pf (4½k)	85¼	85¼	85¼
200	Nor Sta Pw A	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
500	Pantepec Oil Ven	4	4	4
300	Pennroad (¼g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10	Pa P&L $7 pf (1)	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
100	Pharis T & R (.15e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Phillips Pkg (¼e)	4½	4½	4½
100	Powdr & Alex (.30e)	4	4	4
50	PugSdP&L 5pf (3¾k)	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
175	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	38½	38	38
700	RKO opt war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Red Bank Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Republic Avia	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
900	Rio Grande ValG vtc	1-32	1-32	1-32
200	Salt Dome Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Selby Shoe (½a)	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	Sherwin Wms	72½	72½	72½
200	Sou Pipe L	6½	6½	6½
400	St Pow & Lt	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Taggart	2⅞	2¾	2¾
100	Technicolor	7	7	7
30	Todd Shipyards	60	59	59
100	Trans-Lux	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Union G Can	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1/16	1/16	1/16
1700	Unit Gas	⅜	⅜	⅜
1	UniteGas pf 7¼k)	113¾	112¾	112¾
6	Unit Lt & Pow A	¼	¼	¼
1	Univ Corp vtc	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
25	Util Equit pr	39¼	39¼	39¼
1	Venezuel Pet	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1	Wentwth Mfg (4¼e)	2	2	2
2	West Air Lines (37a)	2¾	2¾	2¾

Total stock sales today, estimated 23,000 shares; year ago, 29,000 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales	Bond	High	Low	Close
1	Am G & E 2¾s '50	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Am P & L s 2016	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
8	Ark P&L 5s '56	106	106	106
1	As G & E 5s 50	8	8	8
5	Birm El 4½s '68	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	Can Nor P 5s 53	86½	86½	86½
5	Cen St El 5½s 54	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
15	Cities Ser 5s 50	77⅝	77⅜	77½
1	Cit S P&L 5½s 49	76½	76½	76½
2	Cit S Pw 5½s 52	76¼	76¼	76¼
7	Cont G&E 5s 58A	82	81⅜	81⅜
4	Midland Val 5s 43	58¾	58¾	58¾
1	Minn P&L 4½s 78	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	Minn P&L 5s 55	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6	N Eng G&E 's 8	45	44¾	44¾
1	N Eng Pow 5s 48	69½	69½	69½
2	Ohio Pow 3s 71	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
6	Phila l P 5½s 72	113½	113½	113½
2	Pub Sv Colo 4s 49	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	138	138	138
4	Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Pug Sd P&L 5s 50C	102½	102½	102½
3	Pug Sd P&L4½s50D	100¼	100⅛	100¼
3	So Cal Gas 3¼s 70	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1	Stand G&E 6s 66	57½	57½	57½
5	Stand P&L 6s 57	56½	56½	56½
1	Tex El S 5s 60	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5	Fla P&L 5s 54	104	104	104
3	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	90⅛	90	90
10	Guar Inv 5s 48 A	17	17	17
4	Idaho Pow 3¾s 67	109½	109½	109½
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s54B	99	99	99
4	Inters Pow 5s 57	73½	73½	73½
1	Jacksonv Gas 5s 42 st	44¼	44¼	44¼
2	Tex P&L 5s 56	107½	107*	107½
12	Twin CRT 5½s'52A	78¼	77¾	78⅛
3	Unit El NJ 4s '49	111¾	111¾	111¾
	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜

Total bond sales today estimated $190,000; year ago $303,000.

†Officially listed on application by the corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York City Bond

Sales in $1,000	Bond	High	Low	11:50
2	3s 80	102⅜	102¼	102¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	Bond	High	Low	11:50
5	Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	85	84⅞	85
7	Alleghany Inc 5s 50	45½	45½	45½
1	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
67	Am & For P5s 2030	67	69	68⅞
6	Am Int 5½s 49	97½	97½	97½
5	Am T&T 3¼s 61	107½	107½	107½
5	AM T&T 3s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3	Arm Del 4s 55	106	106	106
10	AT&SF 4s 95	111	111	111
10	A C Line clt 4s 52	70½	70½	70½
1	AC Line 4½s 64	62⅞	62¾	62¾
7	AC Line 5s 45	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝
8	B&O 1st mtg '48 st	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
1	B&O '95 st C	32¾	32¾	32¾
5	B&O 2000 st D	28	28	28
3	B&O '96 st F	28	28	28
26	B&O cv 60 st	24⅜	24	24¼
6	B&O 4s 48	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
17	B&O S W 50 st	38¾	38⅝	38¾
1	B&O T C 4s '59	44½	44½	44½
1	Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	57	57	57
3	Beth Stl 3¼s 65	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	Beth Stl 3s 60	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
61	Boston&Me 4½s 70	35	35	35
7	Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	20¾	20¾	20¾
2	Bkly Un as 5s 57 B	94¾	94¾	94¾
20	Can Pac 4½s 60	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
4	Cen of Ga cn 45	17¼	16⅞	16⅞
2	Cen New Eng 4s	66	66	66
12	Cen Pac 5s 60	54¼	53⅞	54¼
2	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	75¾	75¾	75¾
15	Cen RR NJ 4s 87	16¾	16⅝	16¾
10	Chi & Alton 3s 49	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
7	CB&Q 4½s 77	65½	65⅜	65⅜
2	CB&Q 4s Ill 49	93¼	93¼	93¼
8	Chi & E Ill inc 97	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛
2	ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	35	35	35¼
7	Chi GtWest 4s 88	64¼	64¼	64¼
2	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
19	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
5	CM&SP gen 4s 89	38	38	38
2	Chi&NW 6½s 36	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
2	Chi&NW gm 5s 87	30½	30½	30½
12	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
1	Chi & NW 4s 87	29¾	29¾	29¾
1	CRI & P 4½s 52A	14¾	15¾	15¾
30	CRI & P 4s 88	25¼	26	26¼
15	CRI & P rfg 4s 34	14⅝	14½	14⅝
2	Col & So 4½s 80	22½	22½	22½
4	Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	94¼	94¼	94¼
4	Columbia G 5s 52 May	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1	Columbia G 5s 1961	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
1	Con Edis 3½s 53	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2	CubaNoRy5½s42ret	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
1	Curtis Pub 3s 55	91½	91½	91½
5	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	56½	56½	56½
1	Del P & L 4¼s 69	104½	104½	104½
10	D & R G 4s 36	18⅜	18¼	18¼
3	D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4	Erie 4½s 2015	50⅜	50⅛	50⅛
4	Francis Sug 6s 56	78½	78½	78½
8	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	100	100	100
1	Gulg M & Oh 4s	69	69	69
10	Hudson Coal 5s62	40¾	40⅝	40¾
1	Hud&Man rfg 5s57	43¼	43¼	43¼
10	Hud & Man inc 5s 57	18	18	18
3	Ill Cen 4s 52	47¾	47½	47¾
10	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45	45	45
3	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44	44	44
12	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	48¼	48⅛	48¼
4	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43¾	43¾	43¾
1	Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	102	102	102
5	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
13	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	33½	33½	33½
10	Int T&T 4½s 52	57¼	57¼	57¼
21	Int T&T 5s 55	58⅛	58	58
15	KC FtS & Mem 4s 36	50¼	50¼	50¼
10	KC FtS & M 4s 36 ct	49	49	49
23	Leh C&N 4½s 54A	75	74¾	75
1	Leh Val H Term 5s 54	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
3	Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	36½	36½	36½
10	Leh Val 4½s 003 st	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
10	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30	30	30
4	Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Lou&N 4½s 2003	91½	91	91½
5	McKess&Rob 3½s 56	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
10	MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	4½	4½	4½
20	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13¾	13¾	13¾
2	M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
2	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	17¾	17¾	17¾
7	M-K-T 4½s 78	31¼	31¼	31¼
7	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40¼	40¼	40¼
2	M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	29¼	29¼	29¼
25	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	30⅞	30¾	30¾
3	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
2	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
6	Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104½	104½	104½
6	Nat Distill 3¼s 49	99⅞	99¾	99¾
5	N Eng RR 5s 45	65¾	65⅝	65¾
5	N Eng RR 4s 45	62½	62½	62½
13	NYC rfg 5s 2013	50⅞	50¾	50⅞
7	NYC 4½s 2013 A	45½	45¼	45⅜
6	NYC cn 4s 98	48¼	48¼	48¼
13	NYC cv 3¼s 52	58⅜	58¼	58⅜
1	NYC & Hr 3½s 97	67½	67½	67½
1	NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	47	47	47
33	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	3⅝	43⅜	43¼4
10	NYNH&H 4½s 67	40	40	40
3	NYNH&H 4s 47	33¾	33¾	33¾
10	NYNH&H 4s 55	34	34	334
1	NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	32½	32½	32½
7	Norf&So cv 5s 2014	29¼	29¼	29¼
1	No Am Co 3½s 49	103¼	103¼	103¼
17	Nor Pac 6s 2047	65¼	65	65¼
15	No Pac 4s 97	72¼	72⅛	72¼
3	No Pac 3c 2047	40½	40½	40½
6	Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106⅝	106½	106½
4	Otis Steel 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
10	Pac G & E 4s '64	113¼	113⅛	113⅛
5	Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	91½	91½	91*
6	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101⅛	101	101⅛
5	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	87⅝	87½	87⅝
5	Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	97	97	97
1	Pen RR 4s 48	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	Pere Marq 5s 56	70	70	70
10	Pere Marq 4½s 80	60¼	60¼	60¼
1	PhilElec 3½s 67	111½	111½	111½
1	Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
2	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	29⅝	29½	29⅝
3	PCC&St L 4½s 77	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
3	Pitt & WVa 4½s 59R	57½	57½	57½
1	Readg 4½s 97 A	75¾	75¾	15¾
1	Republic Steel 4½s 56	102	102	102
5	StLIM&S4sR&G 33	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
5	StLPeo&NW 5s 48	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
1	StLRM&Pac 5s 55 st	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
15	StLSF 5s B 50 ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
5	St L S F 4½s 78	16¼	16¼	16
55	St L S F 4s 50 A	14¾	14½	14¾
3	St L SW 5s 52	48¼	48¼	48¼
4	St L2SW rfg 5s 90	26	26	26
1	Schenley Dist 4s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
4	Seabd AL cn 6s 45	9¾	9¾	9¾
11	Seab AL 4s 50 st	18	17½	18
9	Sea AL rfg 4s 59	8	8	8
1	Shell Un 2½s 54	97¾	97¾	97¾
2	So Pac 4½s 68	53	53	53
5	So Pac 4½s 81	52	52	52
1	So Pac 4½s 69	52¾	52¾	52¾
17	So Pac rfg 4s 55	67¼	66⅝	66⅝
15	So Pac clt 4s 49	63⅝	63⅛	63⅝
4	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54	54⅜	54⅜
8	South Ry 6½s 56	88¼	88⅛	88¼
3	South Ry cn 5s 94	91¼	91¼	91¼
2	South Ry gen 4s 56	62½	62½	62½
3	So Ry 4s StL 51	85⅛	84½	84½
3	Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	Tex Corp 3s 65	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	65	65	65
3	Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	65	65	65
60	Third Ave adj 5s 60	16⅝	16½	16½
15	Third Ave 4s 60	56¾	56⅜	56¾
5	Un Pac 1st 4s '47 reg	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2	Un Pac 3½s 71	96	96	96
4	Unit Drug 5s '53	96⅛	96	96⅛
4	Un Stockyds 4¼ 51	93¾	93¾	93¾
2	Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	95½	95½	95½
1	West Shore 4s 2361	43¼	43¼	43¼
2	West Sh 4s 2361 reg	42	42	42
28	Westn Md 4s 52	85	84⅞	85
6	Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	32¾	32¾	32¾
2	Western Un 5s 60	80¼	80¼	80¼
2	Western Un 4½s 50	83¼	83¼	83¼
2	Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92½	92	92½
7	Wis Cen 4s 49	45⅞	45½	45½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1,000	Bond	High	Low	11:50
1	Belgium 6s 55	98	98	98
1	Brazil 6½s 26-57	31	31	31
7	Buen A 4¾s 77	62	62	62
1	Canada 2½s 45	100½	100½	100½
4	Chile MtgBk6s61asd	15¼	15¼	15¼
1	Chile 7s 42	17¾	17¾	17¾
6	Chile 7s 42 asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
1	Chile 6s 60	17¾	17¾	17¾
14	Chile 6s 60 asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
15	Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
3	Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	-6¼	16¼	16¼
2	Chile 6s 62	17¾	17¾	17¾
8	Chile 6s 62 tsd	16¼	16¼	16¼
2	Chile 6s 63	17¾	17¾	17¾
15	Chile 6s 63 asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
1	Cuba 4½s 7	74	74	74
10	Panama 3¼s 94 A st	64½	64½	64½
5	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	Rio de Jan 6½s 53	13½	13½	13½

Total today, 1,329,000; previous day, 7,427,000; week ago, 2,021,000; year ago, 1,751,200; two years ago, 978,150; Jan. 1 to date, 1,291,192,700; year ago, 1,362,604,225; two years ago, 987,509,525.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without war-

Bank Clearings Up 15.5 P. C. Over 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported bank clearings during the past week were slightly under those of the previous week but 15.5 per cent ahead of the comparable 1941 period.

For 23 leading cities the mercantile agency reported an aggregate volume of $6,639,607,000 or 3.4 per cent less than in the week ended Aug. 5.

Transactions at New York were up 18.3 per cent from a year ago at $3,603,550,000.

Portland, Ore., reported the best gain over 1941 figures, 34.8 per cent. Seattle clearings rose 32.4 per cent, Kansas City 27 per cent, St. Louis 26.1 per cent, Omaha 26 per cent and San Francisco 24.7 per cent.

Chicago clearings at $380,700,000 were 9/10 of 1 per cent ahead of last year's figures.

Hosiery Shipments Low

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers reported shipments of all types of hosiery in June amounted to 10,989,589 dozen pairs, compared with 11,932,890 dozen pairs in the same 1941 month. June shipments were the lowest in any month since July, 1940, when shipments totaled 9,243,534 dozen pairs.

Richfield Oil Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Richfield Oil Corp. reported for six months to June 30 net profit of $1,118,478, equal to 28 cents a share on the capital stock. This compared with $1,851,138, or 46 cents a share, in the first half of 1941.

Am. Safety Razor Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Safety Razor Co. reported for six months ended June 30 net profit of $308,465 after charges and taxes, equal to 59 cents a capital share, against $90,808, or 17 cents a share, in the comparable period of 1941.

More Concerns Show Declines From '41 Net

Union Bag & Paper Corp. reported net income for the second quarter of 1942 was $241,796, equal to 33 cents a capital share, against $485,023 or 38 cents a share in the corresponding quarter of 1941. For the 12 months ended June 30 earnings were put at $2,452,069 or $1.93 a share against $1,821,002 or $1.51 a share for the preceding year. The report noted that taxes had been figured at current rates and that under the pending revenue measure additional provision of $159,752 for the second quarter or $538,210 for the 12 months would be necessary.

Champion Paper & Fibre Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit for the fiscal year ended April 26 was $3,129,986, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $4.71 a common share, against $2,379,660 or $3.37 a common share in the preceding year.

United Carbon Company reported for six months ended June 30 net income of $920,990, equal to $2.31 a capital share, against $957,801, or $2.41 a share, in the first half of 1941.

American Marchinery & Foundry reported for the first half of 1942 net income of $556,953, equal to 55 cents a capital share, compared with $595,505, or 59 cents a share, in the like months a year ago.

Copperweld Steel Company reported its net earnings for the six months ended June 30 were $461,265, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 79 cents a common share, against revised net of $702,522, or $1.25 a common share in the comparable period of 1941. The report noted a shortage of copper and consequent curtailment of operations of the company's copper-covered wire and rod plant.

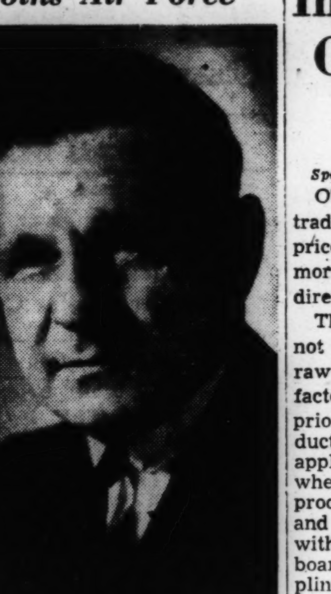
Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., manufacturing chemists, reported net profits for the six months ended June 30 were $512,222, equal to $1.02 a common share, compared with $584,756 in the first half of 1941, equal to $1.16 a share on the common stock outstanding.

Beneficial Industrial Loan Corporation and subsidiaries showed a consolidated net oincome for the first half of 1942 of $2,317,227, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 91 cents a common share, against $2,752,706 or $1.10 a common share in the first six months of 1941.

Niagara Hudson Power Corporation and subsidiaries reported net income for the second quarter of this year was $1,544,980, equal after reserves required by a subsidiary and after preferred dividend requirements to 8 cents a share on the 9,581,009 common shares listed as outstanding. This compared with $1,906,061 in the second 1941 quarter, equal on the same basis to 12 cents a common share.

Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation and subsidiaries reported net profit of $2,967,851; or $1.60 a share, for the six months ended June 30, compared with $1,758,348, or 95 cents a share, in the like 1941 period.

Joins Air Force



R. E. Pfennig

Vice-president in charge of eastern operations of United Air Lines has taken a leave of absence to serve as a major in the Air Transport Command, Army Air Forces. He will be succeeded by Richard Dobie, assistant to the executive vice-president.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The recently published wartime census of wage earnings, issued by the Ministry of Labor, gives interesting details for a comparison of the financial position of the British worker in pre-war days and today.

This new information discounts many of the stories about fabulous wages allegedly being earned by workers in some industries. On the other hand it shows that there has been a distinct but steady improvement in the position of the particular workers included in the census, and that their standard of living is higher despite increased prices of most essential commodities since the war began.

Wages Up Sharply

The general conclusion is that the wages of most men and women workers, youths and girls rose by 46 per cent, while the cost of living index went up only 29 per cent, between October, 1938, when the last pre-war earnings census was made, and January, 1942, the date of the recent census.

It might also be added that during the past six months the wage trend has been slightly upward while the official cost of living index is down by one point.

These figures do not, however, take into consideration that many workers are now paying income-tax for the first time. In some cases this new change absorbs most of the improvements over the pre-war standards.

For the first time in this war, the average wages of men in the chief manufacturing industries—most of which are devoted to war work—are £5.3.5., or 47 per cent above pre-war rates. These investigations did not include coal miners, railwaymen and farm workers, since they were not considered in the 1938 census.

The miners were recently guaranteed a weekly wage of £4.3s, for underground work, and £3.18s. for surface work. Railway workers' average wages are less than £3.10s., and for farm workers, £3.5s. per week. It should be remembered that this is the first time miners have been granted a minimum wage, and farm workers were certainly much worse off financially a few years ago.

These statistics show up some very interesting contrasts. Engineers are the best paid of all workers, and among them, the highest are those in aircraft factories. Their average earnings in January last were £6.17.8, or 65 per cent over the 1938 figure. Among the lowest paid wage-earners are those employed by local authorities, who receive, on an average £3.13.8, and tailors in small workshops, £3.11s.4d.

In the case of women workers, the average weekly wage, in 16 representative industrial groups was £2.7s.6d. They appear to earn highest wages as conductors on trams and omnibuses, where they average £3.2s.7d, in Government ordnance factories, £2.18s.10d and in aircraft manufacture, where the amount is £3.1s.10d.

Overtime Additional

The most marked advance of all is among youths, where the average weekly wage is £2.2s.6d., or 63 per cent above that paid them in 1938.

The figures quoted above do not include overtime, which prevails in most war production factories today. This extra money is an addition, though it does not necessarily mean a great increase in purchasing power at the moment, since quite a lot of it goes back either in taxation or in "compulsory savings" which will only be released for use after the war is over. Were all this extra purchasing power disposable at will just now, the result would be greater increases in prices, seeing that the commodities for sale are much fewer today.

In connection with the taxation and expansion of incomes since 1939, some statistics given by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury are worth noting. They show that the greatest expansion of income took place within the income ranges of £125-£250, and £250-£500, where there was a combined increase of £965,000,000.

The number of taxpayers within these two groups is higher by no less than 5,900,000. Through the lowering of the exemption limit, the number of people with incomes below £500 who now pay income tax is 6,500,000.

When one compares the position of British and American labor, in relation to the increases in wages during the war, it is clear that in both cases there has been the same kind of policy to rectify sub-standard wages, as, for example, in the coal industry. Some trade unions on both sides of the Atlantic have also put forward the plea that the wages of their workers should be raised so as to preserve or even to extend wage rates advantages they have held over other industries.

Living Costs Up

In both Britain and the United States, the relation between increases in earnings and cost-of-living has been most marked. In the 17 months to the end of May, there had been a rise in the cost of living of 15 per cent, while the rise in weekly earnings was about 27 per cent, in January, 1942, the latest date for which figures are available.

In the period, October, 1938, to July, 1940 (which covers the beginnings of the British armaments boom, and so may be justifiably compared with the last 17 months in the United States), British cost of living index rose 19 per cent, and weekly earnings rose by 30 per cent.

There may be differences due to overtime, particularly that the British earnings are more increased thereby than the American, but there has also long been overtime in certain United States industries, like machine tools.

Locomotive Builders To Forego Vacations

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—More than 8,000 employees of the American Locomotive Company's Schenectady plant will forego vacations this year to aid the war effort, Manager W. L. Lentz announced.

Mr. Lentz said the workers would receive about $169,000 in lieu of vacations.

Import Trade Guided More In Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Canada's import trade, through the operation of price control, is coming more and more under the supervision and direction of the Government.

The price ceiling structure does not apply to the importation of raw and other materials for war factories which is governed by priority regulations and joint production boards. It does, however, apply to all civilian consumption whether the goods concerned are produced domestically or imported, and to keep imported commodities within the price ceiling, the prices board has to rely on the self-discipline of the people, the firmness and moderate elasticity of its own regulations and safety valves such as that provided by the Commodities Stabilization Corporation.

Prices Controlled

Price control cannot operate without some cost to the federal treasury, but even with the year's appropriation of $50,000,000 which may be exceeded, the expense, as explained by the Minister of Finance J. L. Ilsley will be small compared with the loss that would be suffered if price dykes were broken and inflation was allowed to flood the country.

Submarine warfare has not only affected supplies but has also increased costs of transportation and marine insurance, and these increases are naturally reflected in the landed costs of imported commodities. The subsidies which will have to be given on imports of crude oil, for example, during the present year will be heavy. This applies of course not only to oil used in war industry and by the armed forces but also to domestic consumption although gasoline is rationed and oil for home heating is also controlled.

The Commodities Stabilization Corporation, which is an integral part of price control machinery, has practically complete control of imports for private civilian consumption, and its regulatory activities are increasing. Its major function since it was established about the beginning of the year has been to prevent imports from disturbing the price ceiling.

Where imports were essential and were bought in markets where prices had risen, the Corporation paid the subsidies that were necessary to keep the cost to the consumer within the set levels. Now the list of imported "essentials" has been further restricted and the Corporation has decided that importers intending to bring shipments into the country must first receive its approval.

Purchase Plan

In the early days of the war the Government arranged for the purchase of the country's wool needs with the British Government which had contracted for the wool clip of Australia, New Zealand and to some extent South Africa. Later a somewhat similar plan was followed in the case of sugar.

In a short time the Corporation will be receiving the country's tea requirements through the British food ministry and selling it through business houses to the people. The Corporation is already buying coffee, cocoa beans and some other commodities, and in a few months will be buying raw cotton.

More Passenger Cars, Locomotives for War Work

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation has reported that voluntary revisions in passenger schedules, services and equipment assignments by the principal passenger-carrying railroads resulted in the release of 114 locomotives and 533 passenger cars for the urgent needs of war traffic in the first six months of 1942.

A daily saving of 24,700 passenger train-miles and 176,000 passenger car-miles resulted from the revisions.

The figures were furnished by the Association of American Railroads.

The ODT now is conducting a survey, in co-operation with various state public service commissions, with a view to eliminating duplicating service in local passenger trains and bus schedules in order to permit transfer of equipment from lightly patronized runs to others on which the need is greater.

REAL ESTATE
HOUSES—APARTMENTS

REAL ESTATE

RENTALS SALES
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.
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Realtors. 1297 Beacon St., Brookline. Asp. 1306

APARTMENTS TO LET

Kenmore Square
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One and two room suites. General Electric Kitchens. Fireplace.
Rentals $40.00-$55.00 per month
FRANCIS P. GATELY, INC.
Agent
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LAF. 2530

General Classified

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Two 9-room year-round dwelling houses, 4 six-room cottages, modern and in fairly good repair. All in one group on large lake near Cape Cod Bay. Priced at $6500.00 which is about 2-5ths of assessed valuation. Must be sold at once. Write Box 56, North Eastham, Mass.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms, available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

AGENTS WANTED

AMERICA'S VICTORY 50 FOR $1: CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH NAME FREE SAMPLES. 20 Designs: Exclusive $1. box 21 folders on approval. Good Profits. Costs 50c Personal Business Line. Sunshine Art, Dept. 29 115 Fulton St., New York City.

CALL ON FRIENDS with sensational Personal Christmas Cards from 50 for $1.00 up. Stationery. Also magnificent 21 Card $1.00 Assortment. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Avenue, Dept. L-24, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Show more, earn more. 12 fast-selling Assortments: 21-card $1 "FEATURE" Asst., Etchings, Gift Wraps, Religious Everyday, etc. Up to 100% profit. New EMBOSSED Christmas Cards with sender's name. 50 for $1. Personal Stationery; other fine values. No experience needed. Samples on approval. FRIENDSHIP, 459 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

GOOD profits selling famous Waltham Christmas Cards. 21-card $1 assortment pays you 50c. Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1. Complete line. Samples on approval. WALTHAM ART PUBLISHERS, 160 N. Washington, Dept. 578, Boston, Mass.

GENEALOGY

How well do you know YOUR ANCESTORS? Florence MacLea Zerbe, Genealogist, 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, Massachusetts

SUSAN C. TUFTS, experienced genealogist, record searcher and tracer of lost heirs. 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

HUNTER HOUSE—Garden, sun porch, badminton, ping pong; food that pleases. 687 So. Oxford Ave. Los Angeles. FE. 2388.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOTEL HOUSEKEEPER
Thoroughly trained in all departments. Unencumbered; excellent references.
Box S-42. 824 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles

Local Classified
United States and Canada

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—1½ story Cape Cod house, 100 years old, 4 fireplaces, Dutch oven, 3 bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, bath; town water, electricity; completely decorated and painted inside and out; 5 acres (2 of lawn and field, 3 of pine woods), ½ mile to post office and garage, 1 mile to shore, yacht club and stores; reasonable; also antiques and furnishings for sale. Write Box 11, Millbrook, Duxbury, Mass.

FOR SALE—CHEBEAGUE ISLAND in Casco Bay. Will sacrifice 100 year old Cape Cod-type house, antique furn., mod. conv., beautiful ocean view, close to safe beach; or charming cottage nearby. Car unnec. Mrs. ZESINGER, Chebeague, Me.

REAL ESTATE—APPRAISING—RENTING LEASING—MANAGEMENT—SALES
689 Mass. Ave. Kir. 2345 GILES Cambridge, Mass.

WABAN
Excellent American neighborhood; beautiful, modern English brick; originally custom built to sell for $30,000; tax assessment reduced to $18,000; about 23,000 feet, professionally landscaped. Owner will sell to responsible buyer, $14,300—$2,000 cash. Call week days only for appointment. FOSTER and MALTON, Realtors, Bigelow 7707, 277 Center St., Newton, Mass.

REAL ESTATE advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ARLINGTON, MASS.—5 rooms, reception hall, garage, oil heat can change to coal, white sink, fireplace; all modern; $50; adults; after 5 p. m. 86 Harlow Street.

BOSTON, FENWAY 1-1 alc.-2-3 rms. Large reception halls; elevator, restricted tenancy; $35-$75. Supt. KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

BOSTON, 250 COMMONWEALTH AVE—2 and 3-room suites, large living rooms, fireplaces, elevator. Supt. Peskins, COM. 0588.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 3-4 Rooms; Wood Fireplaces; pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $50-$65. Call GILES, KIR. 2345.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 69 West 94th—2 large rooms, complete kitchen, frigidaire, gas, electricity free. telephone; top floor, quiet private house; suitable business women; references required.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

PHILADELPHIA — Bachelor's apartment, Haverford, Pa., with congenial man. 5 minutes Penna. R. R. station. Call Kingsley 0600. Box 2-G, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two bedroom furnished apartment, on or before Sept. 1st. Call NA 8653, from 10 to 4 week days.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two bed room apartment; furnished; in N. W. section; no children. Box 87, 1293 National Press Bldg.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

COTTAGE to let, 4 rooms and porch, all conveniences; salt water bathing and boating. HELEN C. ROBERTS, Roberts House, Dover Point, Dover, N. H.; refs.; tel. 1686-4.

HOMES WANTED

COUPLE with little girl, from Pleasantville, N. Y., need furn. living accommodations by Sept., Hartford or nr. bus line to Aircraft, 1831 Main St., Glastonbury, Conn.; Ph. Glas. 2852.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—Transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y. HO. 5-9484.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Avenue

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917) State License, 12 Mason Terrace. Long 1090

HOUSES FOR SALE

MARBLEHEAD, MASS — Delightful old 2-family house with three fine fireplaces, wide floorboards, modern plumbing and heating; central location near Marblehead harbor, stores, buses, etc; price $7500 or offer. C. H. Robinson, 157 Pleasant Street, Marblehead Phone 2129.

SINGLE HOUSE, 8 rooms, 3 baths, and maid's quarters; situated among homes of character and refinement on one of Brookline's nicest streets; near trans.; priced low for immediate sale. HOMER T. BROWN CO., Realtors, 1320 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass., Lon. 6460.

STOUGHTON, MASS.—8-room Brick House, garage, large sunroom. Oil or coal heat. Good location. 280 Walnut St.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Furnished home, seven rooms, garage; suitable four people; reasonable rental, lease. 1946 East 13th St. ES. 5-4087

NEPONSIT, Long Island, N. Y.—6-room bungalow (60x100) finished cellar; yearly basis; porch, garden, bus at corner; garage, gas fireplace. 420 Beach 143 Street.

YEAR-ROUND—New, modern, 7 rooms (basement-laundry); exceptionally beautiful location on lake front; every convenience, central heat, gas stove; garage; beautiful views from corner windows; doors from chambers to upper deck; boating, swimming; heatometer fireplace; unusual features; ¾ mile town on state highway; old trees; 25 miles Boston; $75. MRS. TRIMBLE, Wrentham, Mass. Phone 61-3.

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FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 9865.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

Local Classified
(Continued)

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N. Y. C.—Reasonable office space available at 2 West 47th Street. Telephone BRyant 9-2096.

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N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, furnished, light, airy, convenient. 522 Fifth Avenue (Room 707).

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AUTO BOX TRAILER, 4x6, removable sides and ends; bumper connection; puncture-proof tires, all in excellent condition; will sacrifice. Tel. LAS. 5673 or write 32 Homer St., Newton Centre, Mass.

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BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Attractive rooms, meals optional. Shown by appointment. Telephone MR. ALPHIN, Kenmore 1674.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—In attractive home; conveniently located; delicious food. Call Aspinwall 8243.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

SINGLE lady desires board and room with private bath in Back Bay, Boston. Write 241 Boylston St., Room 414.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTA, GA.—Large, attractively furnished room; twin beds; venetian blinds; convenient to car and shopping center. De. 6968.

BOSTON—Comfortable room (privileges) in small private apt. near The Christian Science Publishing Society; Fenway; reasonable; for business adult. Com. 3096 bef. 12, aft. 7 P. M.

BOSTON—Residential rooms for discriminating business men and women. The Service Bureau, 58 Falmouth St., near Symphony Hall, KEN. 4033.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Avenue—Furnished rooms overlooking Mother Church Christian Science Park. Harriet L. Dwyer. Phone Com. 8696.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.—Large room, private entrance, adjacent bath, use of gardens; refined business woman; 37. 35-36 80th St., Apt. 31.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large, double room; spacious closet; next to bath; S. E. exposure; unlimited telephone. AD. 7626 after 6:30.

WELLESLEY, MASS., 70 Curve St.—Rooms, 1-2-3 or adjoining; all privileges; furn. or unfurn. Very reasonable. Tel. WEL. 0989.

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HOME comfort, home cooking, heart of Green Mountains. Rolling Acres, Jeffersonville, Vt. Telephone 28-14.

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Large wooded estate near post office and Christian Science church; busses connecting with trains stop at entrance; entertainment and recreation provided; protected private beach; gardens; golf within walking distance; riding horses; individual instruction in art; excellent cuisine. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, INC., East Brewster, Mass.

THE GATEWAY—BELLPORT, L. I.
Invites Christian Scientists for study or recreation; swimming pool, private beach; 30-acre farm; home-cooked meals; recreation rooms; golf course near by; 58 miles from New York via L. I. R. R.; low week-end rates.

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WESTON, MASS.—Room and board for couple or two gentlemen in colonial home, attractive surroundings, convenient transportation; Boston 10 miles. Telephone Waltham 4322.

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OUR CORNER CUPBOARD, Wells River, Vt. Attractive guest rooms, screened porch, excellent food; interesting grounds, games; scenic walks.

BESEN'S FOREST HOUSE, Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H.—Perfect retreat in pine forest; fine swimming, excellent meals; rooms, private baths, $27.50 weekly. Sept. 22; booklets.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BUREAU OF HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS, 25 Huntington Ave., Boston; Ken. 5876—Young women, Christian Scientist, desires position, exp. household duties; good sewer; capable, willing.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE, middle aged, for N. H. country home, wife to do some housework and cooking, man to milk 2 cows and do general farm work; no commercial farming; couple must care for 3 children aged 8, 12 and 15, at times; all modern, electric kitchen, oil steam heat; good living conditions; owner Boston business man. Box F-84, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
127 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON
Works Mgr., med. hvy. equip. ....To $15,000
Works Mgrs. (2) woodworking exp. $15,000
Process Engrs.: mach. shop and assembly..Arr.
Fract. Cotton Engr., expd. bale to weaving.Arr.
Engr.: E.E., M.E., chem., etc., lim. exp..Arr.
Trainees B.S. degree, time study & production

GENERAL office work for man under 18, over 50, or exempt, who can typewrite, drive, has high school education; $15-$20; state age and qualifications. Box C-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Peters Employment SERVICE 14 State St., Boston
MECH. ENGRS.: practical exp. ......To $400
RADIO ENGINEERS: all capacities.........Arr.
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CHEMISTS: juniors and seniors, several..Arr.
TOOL DESIGNERS & INSPECTORS: exp..Arr.
DRAFTSMEN: Mech., Elec., Struct.........Arr.
TESTERS & INSPS.: mech. & elec. exp....Arr.
SALESMAN on Steel Strappings, exp.......Arr.
ADV. SALESMEN: several, others........Arr.
EDITOR: trade publication exp............Arr.
BKPRS & CLERKS & TYPISTS. several..Arr.
BOYS for Office, Errands, Stock Positions.Arr.
HOTEL CLERKS: local.......................Arr.
HELPERS for Factories & Warehouses....Arr.
HELPERS for Electricians & Plumbers....Arr.
HELPERS for Sheet Met. Work & Machs..Arr.
JANITOR: apartment house exp............Arr.
Many Other Openings—Call at Once

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AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
127 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON
Executive Secy.-Stenog. under 32 yrs.......$30
Stenog., knowl. bkpg., under 35 yrs.....$20-$25
Trainee, gd. actg. training and exp.......$25-$25
Stock Record Clerk, figurer...................$20

BOSTON—Fine opportunity for capable woman in high-grade food store, agreeable personality, whole or part time. Box E-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAPABLE, gentle elderly person, small wages, no laundry, take charge for young business couple; boy 2½ years; girl 8 months; apartment; plain cooking; must be patient, good natured, love children; refs. TROw. 2707, near Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass.

GIRL or woman for general housework; plain cooking, fine modern home; good wages. Mrs. Charles Morse, 75 Hammond St., Chestnut Hill, Mass. Bigelow 5511.

HOUSEKEEPER for father and son (age 7); plain cooking, no heavy laundry; own room; state qualifications and salary in letter. Near Melrose and good transportation. Write Box E-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED women for pantry and kitchen work, in restaurant; good wages. Apply Childs, 258 Huntington Ave., Boston.

MISS PARKER'S BUSINESS SERVICE
9 Park St., Boston
Advertising-sales promotion dept. head, technical bkgd. $35-$40; stg., Spanish dict., expd. exports, $35; secy., Cambridge mfg., $25; asst. bkpr., $20-$25; 2 young typists $16.

Peters Employment SERVICE 14 State St., Boston
SECYS. & STENOS.: sev. good opgs..Up to $30
BKPRS. & STENS.: also assistants....Up to $32
BKPR-COST ACCNTANT.: thoro exp..$35-$40
ACCTG. DEPT. SUPVR.: exec. ability..$20-$25
ADV. SALES PROMOTION: good exp..$35-$40
MACH. BKPRS., CMPT OPS., EDIPHONE Arr.
SALES: street floor experience...........Arr.
SALESGIRLS: ready to wear exp...........Arr.
STITCHERS: beginners and experienced..Arr.
BEGINNERS for LNDRIES & DYE H....Arr.
BEAUTY Salon Help: all kinds, gd. opgs..Arr.
MATRON: exp. boys' school...............Arr.
COOKS & ASSISTNTS: schools, & others.Arr.
SALAD WOMEN: restaurant exp............Arr.
SODA GIRLS, CNTR. & BUS GIRLS, sev.Arr.
KITCH. WOMEN & DISHWSHRS: several.Arr.
CHAM. MAIDS & CLNRS: hotels, exp....Arr.
Many Other Openings—Call at Once

WANTED, in Arlington, general maid who wants a good home; own room and bath; last maid 5 yrs.; good wages; must be kind with 2 children. Box F-74, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: ATTENTION LADIES! Wanted, a middle-aged lady, Christian Scientist, to cashier and be in charge of the personnel in one of Washington's leading restaurants; pleasant working conditions and surroundings; this unit is one of a large chain extending from coast to coast. Please write to MR. BEMIS at 2424 North Florida St., Arlington, Va.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED salesman wishes any selling position, complete experience and training in decorating and home furnishing fields. Box X-31, Suite 1850, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED CHAUFFEUR by the day or hour. 224 Marlborough St., Boston. Telephone Com. 5531.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified
United States and Canada

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
(Continued)

LEADS or agency handled in Greater Boston for firms, manufacturers, schools, etc.; give details. Box G-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OFFICE Manager, married, age 52, Protestant, 21 years with present organization, would like to make change due to decease of owner and reorganization of business; finished G. E. Course in Corporation Accounting and Commercial Law, experienced in purchasing, production, cost accounting, payroll, sales management, credits and collections, shipping, billing, bookkeeping, banking, accounting, auditing, and financial statements. Position in or near Capitol District of New York State preferred. Reasonable salary considered to start. Best of references. Address Box 315, Wedgeway Bldg., Schenectady, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION or Housekeeper position wanted by experienced, competent, congenial, unencumbered woman, Christian Scientist; drives car; go anywhere. Write Box S-18, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WORK wanted to take home by first-class colored laundress, Protestant, refs. J. BAKER, 137-23 Kalmia St., Flushing, N. Y., Fl. 9-8179.

ART GALLERY

GREENLEAF GALLERY, 212 Friend St. Boston, nr. North Station. Original Paintings of New England scenes.

BEAUTY SERVICE

Luzier's Fine Cosmetics and Perfumes. HAZEL VON HOFEN, Distributor, Box 5423, Jacksonville, Florida

BICYCLES

NEW VICTORY BICYCLES—BICYCLE REPAIRING—HARRY KATZ, ELI. 8211. 125 Brookline St., Cambridge, Mass.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

COMPLETE SET LENOX CHINA—125 pieces, perfect condition. $200. LAS. 5850. (Newton, Mass.)

FURNITURE FOR SALE

SELLING OUT modern and antique and nursery furnishings. China, glass, hockey skates, size 11. Ocean 2561-J (Winthrop, Mass.)

HAIRDRESSING

WIGS, Toupees, Transformations, Curls, Hair Goods of all descriptions. Made by ROMAN. Permanents, Feather Cuts and our famous Aroma Oil Shampoo, 565 Boylston St., Boston (Copley Square). COM. 8146.

JEWELERS—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6600. 24 hours service. Suburban branches.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

CAMERAS AND LENSES BOUGHT SOLD AND EXCHANGED. Mail Orders Carefully Filled. RALPH HARRIS CO., 47 Bromfield St., Boston

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 38 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0766

RECORDS

RECORDS VICTOR, Columbia. Complete stock. Mail orders filled. Phonograph & Record Shop, 8 Milk St., Boston

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH Clock and Jewelery Repairing. Work Guaranteed. E. B. HORN CO., 429 Washington St., Boston. Est. 1839.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY COMPANY
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

JACKS COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of COKE and COAL
PHONE 3-0209

Rosenberger's BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HANDBAGS of unmistakable quality
1909 2ND AVE. N.

MOBILE

THE GLIDDEN COMPANY
Time-Tested
Paints, Varnishes and Enamels
77 Dauphin St., Mobile, Ala.
Tel. 2-5647

For a Real Treat Try Libby's Canned Meats
"Greer's Got It"
—and remember—
Prices Are Lowest at Greer's

FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc.
General Insurance
Real Estate
Mortgage Loans
56 St. Francis St. Ph. Dex. 709-10-11

DAMRICH SHOE STORE
105 Dauphin Street
Shoes—Hosiery—Bags

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
907 Springhill Ave. Phone Dexter 1377
MOBILE, ALA.

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PICKWICK Cafe
Successive listings in Duncan Hines Book
ADVENTURES IN GOOD EATING
Montgomery, Alabama

ALABAMA'S LARGEST **HILL'S** FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Florida

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in SARASOTA FORT MYERS ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street BRADENTON

DAYTONA BEACH

ATLANTIC LAUNDRY
Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Telephone 155
401 Cypress St., Daytona Beach, Fla.

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

COMPLETE HOME FURNISHINGS
on Easy Terms
STERCHI'S
20 West Adams Street
Also St. Augustine

BEAUTIFUL LAUNDRY
Excellent Dry Cleaning
Give Your Clothes a Treat by Sending Them to
5 POINT DRY CLEANERS and SILVERMAN'S LAUNDRY
462 Riverside Ave. Phone 5-6333

BERRIER'S ICE CREAM COMPANY
ALWAYS GOOD!
PHONE 5-3074
1300 Hogan St. 217 W. Eighth St.

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER, Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

OLD SARATOGA INN
DINNERS from $1.00
Weekdays from 5:30 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays 12 noon
SPECIAL PARTIES • FREE PARKING
PHONE 7-7725
Biscayne Blvd. at 77th Street

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 618

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Shop **SEARS-MIAMI** First
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

SHULL FURNITURE CO.
"Shopping ends at Shull's"
Furnishers of Light Distinctive Florida Interiors
1030 S. W. 8th St. Phone 2-1109

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

CORDELIA'S BOOK and CARD SHOP
Books of All Publishers
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Personal Stationery
Wedding Invitations and Announcements
44 S. E. First Street Phone 3-1849

J. T. WILSON
Life Insurance Adviser
Income endowments—annuities
471 N. E. 31st Street
Phones: Res. 2-7594; Of. 3-8797

MIAMI BEACH

"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
7433 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1571

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

DOERING'S FOOD MARKET
Select Meats—Vegetables and Groceries
337 NORTH SHINE STREET
Phone 7080—Delivery Service

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Permanents a Specialty
HELEN-WANDA BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Courteous Service
822 South Rome Ave. Phone H1429

Philco Radios Kimball Pianos
GOURLIE MUSIC COMPANY
309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.
Telephone 4777
"A home without music is a house"
TAMPA, FLORIDA

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983-TAMPA

"Latest Fashions of the Season"
Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1102-1106 at Hyde Park
Fla. Avenue

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

HOLSUM BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches.
PHONE 3851-2

Heating Master Craft
Duo Therm and
Washington Frogil
Hawthorne Roofing Co.
833 SO. POINSETTIA AVENUE

SUPER SERVICE MARKET
Meats and Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits
We deliver in the Palm Beaches.
TEL. 4037
Corner So. Dixie and Hibiscus

GOLDSMITH'S *The Store for Men*
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675
West Palm Beach, Florida

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

"We Top 'em all"
Chas. N. Walker Roofing Co.
141 Houston St., N. E. Walnut 5747

OFFICE SUPPLIES LITHOGRAPHING PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1399 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
For painting walls, ceilings. For painting over wall paper.
The Sherwin-Williams Co.
FOUR LOCATIONS

Folks read—and heed
With pleasing speed
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING," with complete schedule of rates and other information.
Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

GEORGIA

COLUMBUS

Craig's Bakery, Inc.
"Columbus' Most Modern Bakery"
Phones 414-415 1903 Hamilton Road
Insist on Craig's Bakery Products

DECATUR

Gulf Products Pharis Tires
Phone DEARBORN 3078
GREELY'S SERVICE
204 W. PONCE DE LEON AVE.
Delco Batteries Accessories

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GEORGIAN GALLERY
First Floor, Cherry Street entrance
Here you will find a most complete selection of 18th Century Sofas, Chairs and decorative pieces.
Wood-Peavy Furniture Co.

It costs less to furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broadway

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS Dry Cleaning Co. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
Paints—Varnishes—Lacquers—Enamels
134 Whitaker Street
Phone 3-6643

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

Annette's Dairy
Milk for the kiddies
PASTEURIZED
2431 Habersham Street

Choice Luncheon Meats and Home-Made Salads
Fischer's
Bakery and Delicatessen
1014 ABERCORN

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 188

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS
Our hand work department cares for your party needs.
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

GREENSBORO

DICK'S LAUNDRY
328 East Market Street
Phone 7101

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1.-Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

MUSIC TUITION

THE DOROTHY PATTERSON STUDIOS, St. Thomas' Hall, Musgrave Road, Durban. Subjects: Pianoforte — Harmony — Counterpoint — Aural Culture—Accompanying—Musical Appreciation—Matriculation Course — etc. Students prepared for Examinations and Concert performances.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

SWITZERLAND

LUGANO, HOTEL VIKTORIA on the lake. Pension terms from frs. 11.50. Branch House: Hotel Suvretta Arosa. C. Janett, Propr.

WEGGIS Lake of Lucerne
HOTEL — Pension Frohburg
Best Situation—Swimming
MODERATE TERMS

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

KIESER
BASEL · NEUBAU GERBERGASSE 59
Bestecke, Haushaltungsartikel, Modeschmuck
B. K. G. MARKEN
(Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc.)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Helvetia
NÄHMASCHINEN
Zeughausgasse 18.
(Sewing Machines)

CRYSTAL
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 Kramgasse

CORSETS
QUALITY STYLE BEAUTY
L. MÜLLER
SPITALGASSE 14

All sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
Bubenbergpl. Berne.

VELOZENTRALE
Wwe. Adolf Scherz
Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel. 2.94.43
BICYCLES, MOTOR-CYCLES, CARS
Repairs promptly and efficiently executed

INTERLAKEN

FEINE LEDERWAREN
Reiseartikel
bei H. UETZ, Sattlerei
Aareck Tel. 12.28
INTERLAKEN
(Leather Goods)

ZURICH

Alle Druckarbeiten
liefert ihnen prompt Tel. 2.95.86
Buchdruckerei Gebr. Höhn
KREUZPLATZ - OTTENWEG 24, ZURICH 8.
(PRINTING)

CAFE-RESTAURANT
zur TRAUBE
mit heimeligem TEA-ROOM
Familie Th. Schaible-Röllin
Forchstr. 42 Tel. 4.29.63

TEA-ROOM
"zur alte Stämpfli"
Stampfenbachstr. 68 Tel. 8.39.23
(FRAU H. HESS)
Butterküche, feine Patisserie

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers aand Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

AFRICANA:
"Africana" Books and Paintings. Individual pieces or collections supplied. Museums and Institutions featuring Africana should write
MASKEW MILLER Limited
29 Adderley Street Cape Town

CHAMES & NELSONS CONSOLIDATED
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS 95 PLEIN STREET
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Pond's Preparations, Potter & Moore's, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans

DURBAN

THE DAIRY SUPPLY & COLD STORAGE COY.
W. P. Booth (Pty.) Ltd., Proprietors
Meat Purveyors
86-88, Berea Road, Durban
Specialities: Waverley Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Polony and Lard. Creamery Butter.
Branches: Estcourt Butchery, Stall 26, City Market. W. McDonalds Butchery, 99 Bulwer Rd. and at Rossburgh, Seaview, and Isipingo Beach.

ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

THE Moore Shoe Co.
For Satisfaction and Value in
FOOTWEAR
368, West Street, Durban

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention. Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4, Colonial Mutual Buildings (Skyscraper)
330, West St.

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 25280

Mitchell Park Tea Rooms
In the Park — Phone 37772
Town Depot: 74, Field St.
Cake Orders Phone 23719
Sandwich Orders Phone 24491
CAKES AND CATERING A SPECIALITY
We have our own Bakery.

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for:
FISH, POULTRY AND PROVISIONS
Home-Made Pickles a Speciality.
We stock Heinz Food Products, Rumford's Baking Powder.
6-8, Commercial Road (close to Station)
Phone 22493

JEANNE
(MISS J. TUNMER)
Delightful Lingerie and Maidenform Brassieres
McFIE'S ARCADE

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen Distinctive Quality and Service
353 West St. Phone 25321 Residence 22933

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7245, 33/2082. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

June's and O. K. Ladies' Hairdressing Saloons
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc.
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg
Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70, Pritchard Street

TYPEWRITER
Experts and Stationers
WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings, 115, Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St. Johannesburg

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

THE **MODERN STORE**

High Speed Lifts — Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns
P.O. Box 3204 ELOFF and KERK STS. JOHANNESBURG Phone No. 22-0911

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
98 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

PIETERMARITZBURG

ROSS'
DEPARTMENT STORE
All Your Requirements Under One Roof
"Value With Cheerful Service"
P. O. Box 97 Phone 2225

PEACH & HATTON LTD.
Furnishings and Floor Coverings
136, Church St. Phone 3057
also at 537, West St. Durban

For Groceries and Provisions
L. GODWIN
281, Church Street Phone 4110

SPRINGS

D. A. McLEOD & CO.
High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware
43, THIRD STREET, SPRINGS
Telephone 56-3131 P. O. Box 109

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1731, 10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Service For Quality
Printing
Bookbinding :: Stationery
consult
A. E. Richards
17a Pitt St., Sydney
Special attention given to Christian Science Church requirements
Telephone: B 4661

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 George St., opp. Margaret St.
Sydney

Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1802

VAUCLUSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Frank Eise
Member of the Real Estate Institute, N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU 9676

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty. Ltd.
Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
C. F. NORTON
(Late of Hardy Bros.)
5 HUNTER STREET First Floor
B. 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

PRICE'S RADIO SERVICE
D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio, Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

G. SWIFT
Painter and Decorator
Harding Street, Auchenflower, Brisbane, Australia
Phone Toowong 1307

PRYCE & READ
Invite You to See
SMART FROCKS and MILLINERY
also
DRESSMAKING to ORDER
Fit and style guaranteed
Address: 173, Adelaide Street
Brisbane, Australia

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

"WILMAR"
MRS. LOTTIE MARTIN
EXPERT
CORSETIER
Fittings for every type of figure
DAINTY
LINGERIE
MISS D. WILLIAMS
294 Little Collins St. Telephone C. 52 18
CENT. 4896 MISS N. GALE

Little Folks
The Exclusive Children's Shop
9 CENTRE COURT Through Centreway

RAINERS BEDDING
Pty. Ltd. Phone F-4258
Specialists in Spring-Filled Mattresses
All types of Bedding Renovations
18 CENTER COURT
Continuation of Centerway

Phone F 5954
LINDSAY'S
FLORIST
(LILY RONALDS)
now taken over by
E. M. TEATHER
Flinders Way, 238 Flinders Lane

FLAT SEEKERS
FLAT INVESTORS!
Consult the Flat Specialist
MRS. F. BLAGDON
Real Estate Agent
Member of the R. E. S. 1
80 SWANSTON STREET Phones: Cent. 6163-4-5 3 Lines

V. Boldner
Watchmaker Jeweller
RINGS REMODELED
Crystal Ware Electroplate
Old Gold Bought
MU 3671 or LF 2923
McEwan House, 343 Lt. Collins Street

S. E. DICKINS PTY. LTD.
THE MODERN GROCERS
— BRANCHES AT —
CAMBERWELL GLENFERRIE
MALVERN ST. KILDA WINDSOR
BRUNSWICK COLLINGWOOD
NORTH MELBOURNE FOOTSCRAY
ALSO BRANCHES IN
GEELONG, BALLARAT, OAKLEIGH and RICHMOND

AUSTRAL VERA VERE MU 3008
OFFICES SUPPLIED TOWEL
386 Flinders Lane SERVICE

F. M. STRAWS
DRAPERY STORES Pty. Ltd.
123 CHURCH STREET
▲ MIDDLE BRIGHTON ▲
Branches also at
SANDRINGHAM—HAMPTON
CHELTENHAM and BALWYN

Plant Quality NOW Flower Seeds
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE C1

The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight 203 COLLINS ST., C1
Sundays till 9:30 Opposite Town Hall
Tels. F. 5969—F. 5541

MISS EDITH TAPNER
TYPING
DUPLICATING
MAILING LISTS
Expertly and Promptly Executed
20 QUEEN STREET MU. 1248

MABEL CLAY PTY LTD
"Clayknit" Tailored Knitwear
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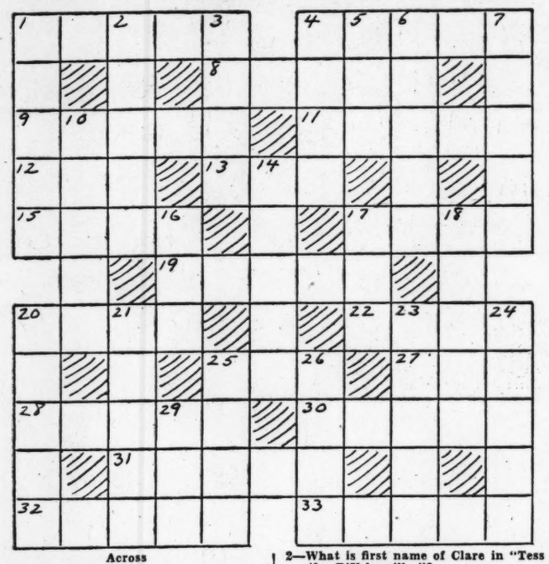
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—If you ate a Niagara, it would be what?
4—What is a lucifer?
8—What is a size of type?
9—Who is one of principal characters in opera "Lucia di Lammermoor"?
11—Who is Mrs. Dinmont's servant girl in "Guy Mannering"?
12—Before.
13—A hexad is a group of how many?
15—Fertility of Egypt is entirely due to what river?
17—Who was chief goddess of Egyptians?
19—Who said: "Fingers were made before forks"?
20—What are turned in stemming?
22—Vehicle on runners is what?
25—Mischievous child.
27—Unity.
28—Who was sixth President of U. S.?
30—What mammal has webbed feet?
31—What is a manufacturing city of France?
32—Who is heroine of a novel by Christopher Morley?
33—What opera by Puccini is based on drama by Sardou?

Down

1—What is the color of verdant fields?
2—What is first name of Clare in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles"?
3—The mole has small concealed what?
4—What language would be spoken on Isle of Man?
5—Devoured.
6—Who is hero of an opera by Rossini (poss.)?
7—Rutherford was first name of what President of U. S.?
10—Nectar of the gods was what?
14—What is a noun suffix with diminutive force?
16—What do you call anything having the shape of the letter S?
17—Possessive pronoun.
18—What was first name of Miss Fenwick, actress?
20—What is used by man in old age, according to riddle of Sphinx?
21—What European country is a large producer of sulphur?
23—What plant is represented in ancient Egyptian art?
24—What is sensitive layer of skin beneath the epidermis?
25—Small island.
26—Rupert Brooke gained fame as what?
29—What is a unit used in measuring diameter of wires?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Hobby Nobbing

Hobby Organizations

By Irving Bacchus

Is your hobby organized?

Many hobbyists enjoy wider friendships and cultivate a finer appreciation of their diversions because of participation in scores of clubs devoted to a variety of hobbies.

Such clans enable hobbyists to exchange information, locate references and learn "what the others are doing." The busy bands establish standards, protect and promote the recreational ideals they cherish, and labor industriously that the public may develop a better understanding of their activities. Why not organize a hobby club in your community?

The master organizations are playing a prominent role in the war. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson has paid specific compliment to the work of the Amateur Radio Relay League. Virtually the entire membership of this organization is serving the war effort one way or another.

Victory Hobbies

A hobbies-for-victory campaign is being sponsored by the Hobby Guild of America.

"Our initial venture is based on selling items from collections and handiwork contributed by hobbyists," Guild Director Albert O. Bassuk explains. "Proceeds of the sales go to various war relief agencies." A New York department store has created a hobbies-for-victory corner to promote the campaign.

Many famous hobbyists have already forwarded items. With 50,000,000 hobbyists in the United States this and similar campaigns can make a sizeable contribution to Uncle Sam's war needs. More information on the hobbies-for-victory campaign may be obtained at headquarters, 34 West 33rd Street, New York.

Whatever be your preferences in philatelics, there is a specialty club boosting the item. To name several: Souvenir Issues Association, Air Mail Society, Bureau Issues Association, Christmas Seal and Charity Stamp Society, U. S. Envelope Society and many others

Print Collectors, Etc.

For print collectors there is a Friends of Contemporary Prints group and circus hobbyists are divided among The Circus Fans Association of America, the Circus Historical Society for collectors and the Circus Model Builders and Owners Association.

There are two national doll clubs, a clock club, wedgwood club, ship model society, Early American Glass Club, and a McGuffey federation. The model hobbies are promoted by the Model Academy of Aeronautics, the National Model Railroad Association, the Model Yacht Association, the American Miniature Racing Car Association, and others.

America's favorite flowers are the subjects of special societies and all participating sports are promoted by organized groups. Pigeons, canaries, cats, dogs, and other pets have enlisted followings and the Avicultural Society of America is devoted to unusual birds.

Postcard collectors, movie makers, Mark Twain fans, photographers, match flap fanciers, contesters, soaring fans, and coin collectors are among the multitudinous organizations devoted to pastime pursuits.

Why not organize a hobby club in your city? If you are interested in obtaining the address of some organization promoting your hobby send self-addressed stamped envelope to HOBBY NOBBING care of The Christian Science Monitor.

A Verse for Today . . .

As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God.—Ps. 42:1

In Lighter Vein

Follows the News

Teacher: "With two wars raging and the whole world arming as never before, we hear a lot about Mars. James, who was Mars?"

James: "Oh, I know that one. He was secretary of war in Jupiter's cabinet."—Advance.

Detour

The truck driver was unfortunate enough to run his car into a house where a woman stood ironing. Somewhat bewildered, he did not know what to say, and blurted out:

"Can you tell me the way to Detroit?"

"Yes," she replied, "straight past the sideboard and then to the left past the piano."—Grit.

Going Up!

A lawyer whose office was on the twelfth floor was expecting a client of his from the country. The door opened and the client entered, puffing violently.

"Some walk up those 12 flights," he panted.

"But why didn't you take the elevator?" asked the attorney.

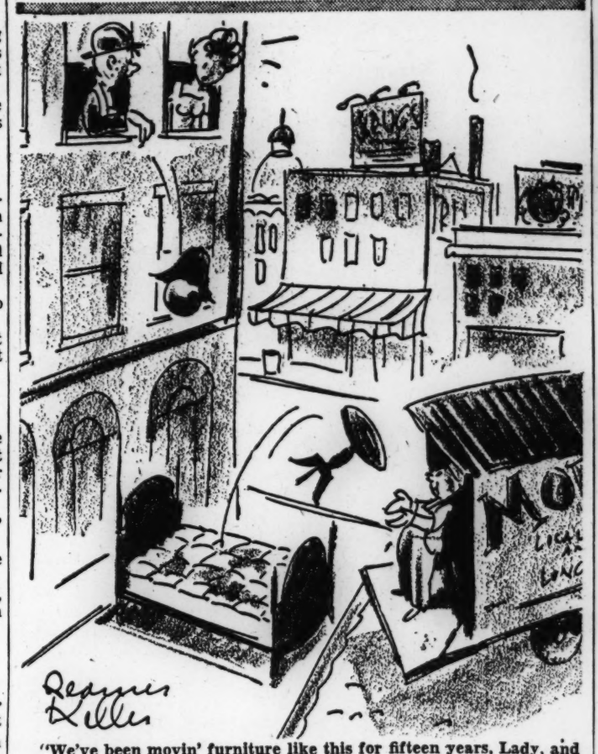
"I meant to," replied the client, "but I missed it!"—Great Northern Goat.

A Fish Story

According to E. S., Sanibel, Fla., the following is a true incident which happened last month on Sanibel Island, a tropical island off the southwest coast of Florida in the Gulf of Mexico. Fort Myers is the nearest town of any size.

Two soldiers stationed at Fort Myers had rowed the three miles across San Carlos Bay from the mainland and landed at the eastern tip of the island, where there is a lighthouse. They were planning to fish off the lighthouse dock. However, a guard came out and told them it was Government property and they were not allowed to fish. The soldiers said they were in the Government service and should be permitted to fish there. The guard differed. A lively argument ensued. It was then that a 60-pound kingfish leaped into the boat. Guard and soldiers forgot the argument and joined forces to get the fish. They succeeded. So the soldiers got their fish and took the evidence of a good story back to camp.

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller



"We've been movin' furniture like this for fifteen years, Lady, and haven't broken a piece yet!"

Brevities

Brubaker in The New Yorker: The Red Cross rightly urges people not to send gloomy letters to the men in the services. For all we know, their lives may not be all sunshine, either.

Detroit News: Easiest maneuver for the WAAC's will be "Eyes right," when passing the chic commander in her new ensemble.

St. Louis Star-Times: Inflation blows up everything a white collar worker has to buy, but leaves his pay envelope as flat as ever.

Answers: There's a new name for people who make unnecessary journeys and try to sneak into banned resorts for holidays—sabotourists.

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: We learn by experience. After he was all dressed up to go to the party, the five-year-old tried to drink from the lawn hose.

BE 100% WITH YOUR
10%
BUY WAR BONDS

Theater Reunion

London

A Birmingham woman stood outside a local theater one afternoon and watched some fifteen hundred recruits of a Guards regiment march into the theater to a special matinée. Two groups had already gone in when one of the members of the company spoke to her, and learned that she had made a special trip from Birmingham in the hope of seeing her son, who was in the regiment, but had not yet arrived.

Through this information a Grenadier Guards officer became interested, and asked for her son's regimental number. When he arrived, the boy was called out to speak to his mother, and then the theater's company and the military authorities agreed that the mother should join the theater group. So in the end she sat beside her son—the only woman in the packed audience.

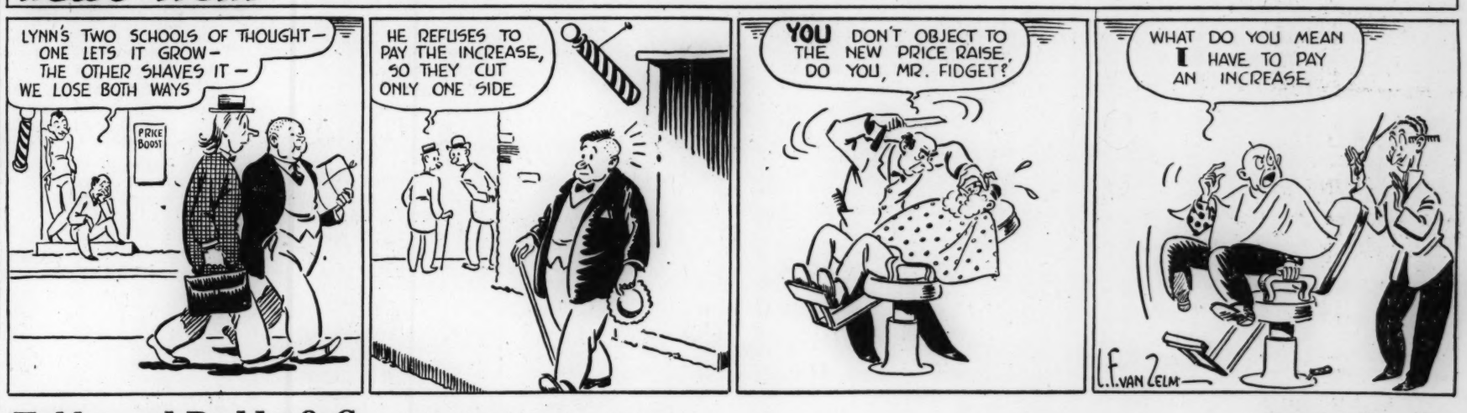
Britain's Dogs

Alsatians lead the way in Britain's call-up of dogs for national service. Alsatians represent 33.6 per cent of the dogs enlisted. Next come collies, then bull terriers and airedales.

Daily Quotation

OF ALL ignorance, that of ourselves is most lamentable.—JUDSON.

NEWS ITEM— LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS, BARBERS RAISE PRICE OF HAIR CUTS.

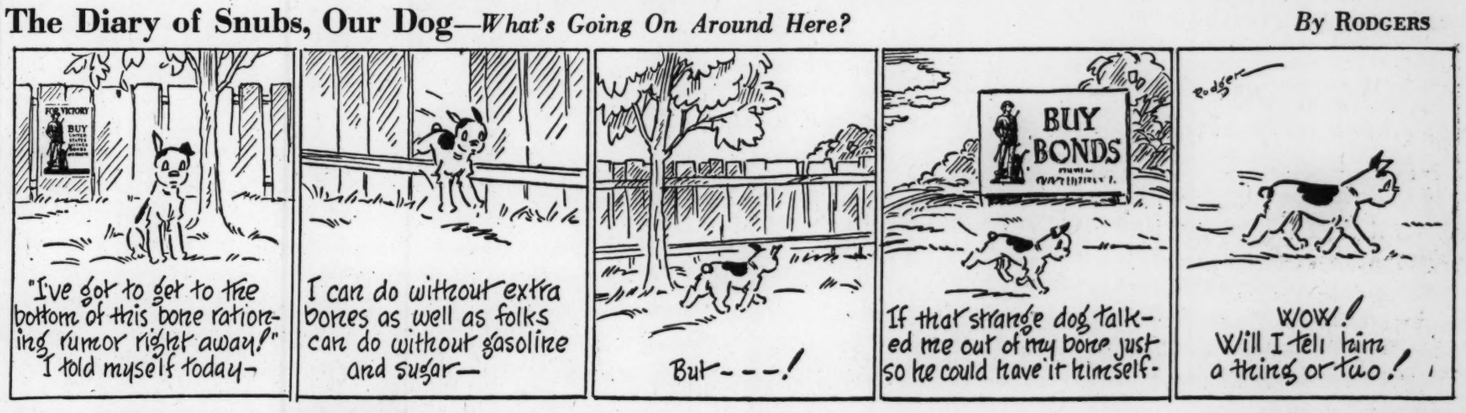


Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Poof, Poof and Poof*

By LE PELLEY

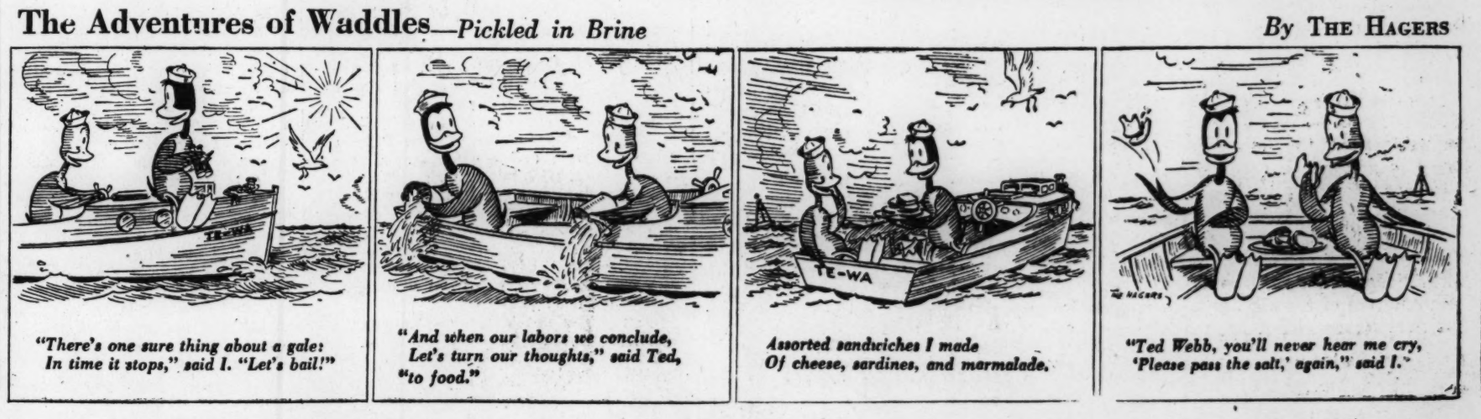
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*What's Going On Around Here?*

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—*Pickled in Brine*

By THE HAGERS



"There's one sure thing about a gale: In time it stops," said I. "Let's bail!"

"And when our labors we conclude, Let's turn our thoughts," said Ted, "to food."

Assorted sandwiches I made Of cheese, sardines, and marmalade.

"Ted Webb, you'll never hear me cry, 'Please pass the salt,' again," said I.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Battle of The Skies

The current demand for a second front calls for a new front in thinking. The human mind seems inherently reluctant to accept or even consider daring new attacks on old problems, but a radical strategy may be necessary for radical results. This is total war—war against timidity as well as brutality, against the negatively right as well as the positively wrong. We cannot entrench ourselves in defensive positions of thought.

Such daringly air-minded thinkers as Major de Seversky have long contended that the only possible new front against the Axis is the air-ocean. A recent book by William B. Ziff entitled "The Coming Battle of Germany" underlines this thesis, urging with considerable brilliance the case for a vastly increased air-transport fleet and the sort of aggressive long-distance air-fleet capable of striking a series of knockout blows at the heart of enemy production and communications. The coming Battle of Germany, according to this, will be a Battle of the Skies.

The testimony of experts before the Truman Committee has shown that the difficulties in the way of the building program which would be required by any such plan are enormous. But they are not necessarily insuperable. Mr. Ziff's attack on the problem calls to mind the criticism leveled by Major de Seversky at what he conceives to be the present Allied plan in the Pacific:

> The plan apparently is to retrieve lost ground in the Pacific, mile by mile—to reconquer every island and every base that may have been seized by the enemy. . . . I submit that it makes no sense. The sooner we supplement this strategy by preparing for direct aerial assault on the heart of the enemy the better.

It is interesting to compare this statement with one made by Emerson over a century ago:

> At present man applies to nature but half his force. . . . His relation to nature, his power over it, is through the understanding [by which he means the human intellect] as by manure; the economic use of fire, wind, water, and the mariner's needle; steam, coal, chemical agriculture; the repairs of the human body by the dentist and the surgeon. This is such a resumption of power as if a banished king should buy his territories inch by inch, instead of vaulting at once into his throne.

Of course, the spiritual implications of Emerson's statement go far beyond any material "victory through air-power"; they point to a method of warfare which is essentially that of the Master Christian. But emancipation of the human mind in any degree from that acceptance of limitations which keeps it crawling forward inch by inch, mile by mile, can be expected to bring radically encouraging results.

Law in Suspense

"Of great importance to the public is the preservation of personal liberty, for once it were left in the power of any, the highest, magistrate to imprison arbitrarily whomever he, or his officers thought proper . . . there would soon be an end of all other rights and immunities."

These words, written by Blackstone, one of Britain's greatest lawyers, 168 years ago, were recently quoted in the House of Commons debate on the regulation (18b), under which it is possible for persons who in the opinion of the Home Secretary are a possible source of danger, to be imprisoned indefinitely without trial.

The fact is that Parliament is rightly concerned about the application of this regulation. For the principle embodied in the Habeas Corpus Act, that no accused person may be kept in confinement without being brought to trial, is the cornerstone of democratic liberties. In view of the care taken in the United States to insure a fair trial for eight Nazi saboteurs, the debate in the Commons is of international interest.

Yet the need for Britain's regulation 18b is plain. Britain is not only at war, but in imminent peril of invasion. In these circumstances it is necessary that the Government have power to arrest any person on suspicion of aiding the enemy and to retain him under arrest.

The Home Secretary, in his answer, satisfied the House that his administration was being carried out with a scrupulous sense of responsibility, and he maintained that any Minister who tried to administer regulations of this kind for partisan purposes would soon find himself in trouble. Parliament, which in the long run is necessarily the watch-dog of Great Britain's civil liberties, accepted the Home Secretary's presentation of his case, and confirmed its acceptance with a substantial vote.

A Battle Well Begun

Further reports of progress in the tactical offensive against the Japanese in the Solomon Islands will inspire new appreciation among Americans for the way United Nations forces are carrying out this task.

The battle, while being fought in a relatively restricted area, had to be conceived in wide-range terms. The United States Navy had to be prepared to keep supplies flowing to the men at the center of the fight, while air support for the main action had either to be flown from points 700 and 950 miles away or to come from naval planes launched at sea. The Japanese on the other hand are reported to have land-based planes on the three islands now under attack and are believed to have several other bases in the Solomons though their main base, of course, is at Rabaul, 700 miles distant.

The first round of the battle for the Solomons thus reflects great credit on our forces, and specifically on their ability to overcome in this instance the usual advantage of land-based air-power over sea-borne planes. This can only have grown out of a well-thought-out plan swiftly and enthusiastically executed by courageous men.

The battle is far from over, but it is well begun.

Right Into Your Home

Wages are higher than ever before; jobs are to be had for the asking: So writes a soldier in an adjoining column. Yet it isn't that alone that worries the private; he says:

> Since Pearl Harbor the soldiers and sailors have one aim only—defeating our country's enemies. We believe that our task would be much easier if all on the home front would share this feeling.

At the same time our correspondent enclosed eight or ten clippings, all from one day's paper, and asked: "Is this total war?" Most of them were accounts of strikes; others were stories of racial discrimination or soaring farm prices—showing that the home front was *not* fighting a total war. It was a bad mirror to the day.

A Sun Oil advertisement in this newspaper highlighted the problem when it pictured a torpedoed tanker blazing in the sea. "The torpedo that did this blasted its way right into your home," said the advertisement, and:

> Our Government has told us that this is total war in which defeat means total destruction. Our war industries must have the petroleum they require to carry on. Therefore it becomes the solemn and personal duty of every civilian to do his part in conserving gasoline. Rationing alone is not the answer.

The copy writer was right: "Rationing alone is not the answer"—for a free people. Here is a people who can give and give and give, intelligently and willingly, confident that this is a people's war in which there is no choice. We should like to reassure the private that the home front is sharing now and will increasingly support the war effort.

May we?

Aiding the Serbs

Is the United States doing all it might do, and certainly should do, to forward the cause of General Mihailovitch and his valiant Serbs?

This timely question arises from the acute need for guns and ammunition wherewith to continue what stands, to date, as the United Nations' nearest approach to a second front. Only a trickle of matériel is now believed to be reaching the warriors credited with tying up twenty Axis divisions.

Ruth Mitchell, sister of the late Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, herself a former liaison officer for the Chetniks, asks in a letter to the New York Herald Tribune, whether the initiative of the Russians in delivering such goods is greater than that of the Americans.

The answer to the problem of delivery, of course, is to be found, rather immutably, in geography. Some important steps will have to be taken before Lend-Lease cargoes start flowing in volume to the Serbs.

Miss Mitchell, whose return from Yugoslavia was interrupted by Gestapo retention in several German prisons, also pleads that the American Red Cross undertake the feeding of Serb prisoners. She points out that American and British prisoners receive weekly rations from the Red Cross. The Serbs do not, so the Germans line them up to watch the distribution, commenting all the while on how poorly the Allies take care of the Serbs. The problem, of course, is transportation.

The choice at this time must be made between the goods America would like to send and the goods it must send. The choice between butter and guns is hard but the Serbs have shown that they know how to choose.

Our Readers Say—

Great Singer—Great Song

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your story, "The Philippines Speak," by Walter Robb, which described Mme. Schumann-Heink's concert in Manila, when she sang every verse of "The Star-Spangled Banner," reminds me of a story she told a music critic I know.

It happened during the World War One. Those were difficult days for her, because she was German. Some people made much of the fact that she had sons in the German army, forgetting that she had sons on both sides. But she took the entire United States Army to her heart, giving her time generously to singing in training camps.

During those days, as now, all concerts began with the singing or playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Few know all the words. For the German tongue of Schumann-Heink the anthem was insurmountable. One day her press agent suggested that, since her English accent was so poor she might just sing the alphabet. Nobody would know the difference. Couldn't she just do the German alphabet?

This went fairly well until one morning in a Los Angeles paper the music critic, after paying appropriate compliments to her concert of the night before, added to his review, "I would like to know one thing. In what language did Madame Schumann-Heink sing our national anthem?"

It was obvious that the time had come when she must really learn the anthem. She was then on her way to some of the training camps in the Southwest. At one of them she asked if someone could help her, and a young lieutenant offered aid. For three laborious weeks he drilled her until she could sing it, all of it. So that when that Manila audience heard her sing all verses of "The Star-Spangled Banner," it was a greater accomplishment than they knew.

Boston — HARRIET MEEKER

"Conversation With a Sailor"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial titled "Conversation With a Sailor" was read with a great deal of interest because it so accurately portrays the feelings of so many of the men in the service. You know, a service man learns just as much from chance contacts with civilians as they learn from him.

I have been in the East, South, and Northwest since Pearl Harbor and in each section found civilian war morale at a low ebb.

It seems to the writer that to average civilians this war is one of the best things that has happened to them. Wages are higher than ever before; jobs are to be had for the asking; and except for minor items and in a few sections, they are living better than ever before.

It is true that they all have relatives or friends in the armed service, but generally no ill has befallen them, and the idea of costly campaigns seems far removed. The thought of losing the war unless we can all pool our full efforts for victory does not enter their heads; and our inability to prevent submarine sinkings off our East Coast and our inability to stop the Japs from establishing bases in Alaska does not seem to affect their customary way of living.

Last summer there was much discussion of morale in the army, but since Pearl Harbor the soldiers and sailors have one aim only—defeating our country's enemies. We believe that our task would be much easier if all on the home front would share this feeling. (PVT.) KENNETH C. STEVENS

Tacoma, Wash.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Just the Pair to Retake Those South Pacific Islands

"Advance Installment Buying"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "Advance Installment Buying," inspires me to acquaint you with the plan evolved by Willard C. Wheeler and Dr. Robert J. McFall and adopted by the American Marketing Association at its recent meeting at Ann Arbor, Mich. That plan included these important features:

(A) The issuing of a new type of war savings bond, probably "Victory Merchandise Bond," to take up the present excess income of the public which is clamoring to be spent, but with fewer goods to buy. The funds in these bonds would be available to the Government at once, but the bonds will be used as cash at the end of the war to pay for needed consumer goods and set the wheels of industry humming on peacetime work. This would mean many billions of dollars "pre-spent" for autos, refrigerators, and home equipment. The factories of the nation could with confidence revert to peacetime production and know that they and their dealers had a solid market waiting for them, fully and soundly financed. It would mean building for postwar prosperity rather than depression.

(B) The siphoning off of excess spending capacity where and to the extent it exists in each county by putting the sale of bonds on a systematic county sales quota basis and marshaling the "servicing" forces of the country for the purpose of reaching the quotas.

(C) "Victory Merchandise Bonds" would be offered at a slightly lesser interest basis, thus creating a differential between the ordinary and the merchandise bonds. They would be redeemable serially after the war is ended and as fast as consumer goods become available. At that time purchasers would merely present bonds in lieu of cash, and when passed back to the manufacturer through the distributive channels would be redeemable by the United States Treasury.

(D) The merchandise bonds would be made acceptable as collateral up to 80 per cent of their then present value at all banks upon the simple showing of need for cash. By their serial numbers, the bonds would give relative priority to their holders for purchases after the war. This is a powerful sales appeal.

(E) The plan would give sales and service people the opportunity to sell war bonds by selling the type of merchandise with which they are familiar rather than a financial investment. It would give advertising people the opportunity to conduct national and local advertising campaigns, urging the people to buy merchandise bonds so that they would be the first in line to receive durable goods when they are again produced.

For example: Mrs. Housewife has repairs made to her vacuum cleaner. The service man explains that the repairs will enable her to continue using the machine, but that she will require a new cleaner when they again are available. The service man recommends the buying now of merchandise bonds approximately equivalent to the price of a new machine, so that the housewife will have a priority on a new vacuum cleaner when they are being produced. The housewife has a bond which gives her a priority and which will be accepted as cash for the brand of cleaner designated or for any other make she may select, or she has the option of using her bond priority for other merchandise—a radio, a range, or anything else she may need. If, when the goods are available, she prefers cash, her bond is redeemable at maturity at its face value plus interest. The housewife has priority on a vacuum cleaner or other durable goods; the Government has the use of the money; the vacuum service man has helped the Government by making the sale of a war bond; and an amount has been added to the backlog of orders for durable goods when the war has ended, which means factory production and continuous employment.

FRANK J. ZINK
President, Sales Traffic Digest

New York

The Wide Horizon

The Dust Bowl Grows Green

By Haydn S. Pearson

Six years ago this summer black soil dust was settling in Eastern cities. The papers carried headlines describing widespread and devastating dust storms. High air currents carried soil particles from the Dust Bowl—the area of the Five Corners, where Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas come together—to the streets and homes of the nation's capital.

The Dust Bowl, dramatized to the nation by newspaper articles, magazines, books, and an excellent motion picture, was one of the tragedies of World War One. Some 40,000,000 acres that had never been plowed were turned over and planted to wheat. Government officials estimate that 30,000,000 acres of this total were in the Great Plains region. The slogan was "Plow to the Fence for National Defense." The result was drought, exodus, and suffering.

In the last six years a conservation miracle has been wrought. Quietly, efficiently, and with a long-term plan for foundation, the farm families, working with soil experts of the United States Department of Agriculture, have changed the Dust Bowl to a region of stable farm homes.

* * *

The Wheeler-Case program, which provides $500,000 annually for the project, has served as the cornerstone. This program has involved four Government agencies, which worked in close co-operation: the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior has charge of dam construction and pumping stations; the Public Works Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps have contributed labor and material. The Department of Agriculture is working through three of its agencies: the Soil Conservation Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the Farm Security Administration.

Four high lights stand out in the restoration of this great area: First, the type of farming has been changed from one-crop grain production to grassland farming, with the emphasis on a diversified program and meat production the chief cash crop. Today farm families are raising most of their own food and the feed for their livestock. It means gardens, dairy and poultry products for home use, canned fruits and vegetables for winter. It is a sensible type of modified subsistence farming, with a dependable cash product. This is, in itself, a major change in the farm philosophy of a large region.

Second, water has been brought to the Dust Bowl by a comprehensive, well-organized plan. Dams, ponds, and reservoirs have been constructed, together with a system of canals, main ditches, and side laterals. The soil of the Bowl is a fine, powdery type of loam that is generously fertile when supplied with water. It needs to be tied down by grass roots! And that is the basis of the present plan. Where dams and reservoirs are impossible, artesian wells are sunk to tap the deep, underground stream, and windmills pump the water into storage locations. The important fact is that constructive planning has brought water to the farmers.

Third, the widespread growth of co-operatives during the past desperate years of survival teaches a lesson in group help. Since 1936, over 1,000 self-help organizations have started. These cover an amazing list, ranging from a large co-operative grazing association to a few families combining to purchase a tractor. The point is that co-operative effort has been a major factor in making a dust bowl green again.

Fourth, the restoration of this large area to productivity and a place in the national economy is an illustration of how national resources can be used to help in an emergency. The return of this regime to the credit side of the ledger is not going to cost taxpayers much.

* * *

At the height of the disaster, one in every six families, or approximately 65,000 men, women, and children, were given loans. Of the $27,000,000 loaned by the Farm Security Administration, $10,000,000 has already been repaid. Some $350,000 has been lent for water development, usually on a co-operative basis; thus the risk to taxpayers' money is spread on a broad base. As the area gets into production, the chances are good that practically all families will repay their loans with interest.

It is quietly dramatic proof that men can remedy their own mistakes. The experience in this great grasslands region is added proof that the national problem of soil conservation can be solved.

North . . South . . East . . West

We Find New Friends

By Frank L. Perrin

Every cloud, according to the text in the old-time Spencerian copy book, has a silver lining. The visible proof of this is not always apparent or easily discernible. Back East, as our Western neighbors refer to the sector of the broad domain now subjected to more or less arbitrarily imposed wartime regulations, there persists an unwelcome and arduous rule which has upset what was regarded as an established system of independent transportation. Not only the rich, the affluent, rode in chaises. Even the less forehanded did not walk to and from their work. The laundress, the gardener, and sometimes the solicitor for more or less worthy charities parked their modest cars at the side entrance.

But now, almost automatically, all this is changed. The suburban trains have been lengthened and their number increased in some instances to provide space for good-natured and patient commuters. The bus service, somewhat carelessly appreciated a few months ago, has come to be recognized as a substantial asset. Many of us have discovered how considerate and courteous the capable pilots of these vehicles really are. We walk a dozen city blocks to hail a bus driven by a young man who was a stranger to us yesterday.

* * *

But these values are more or less inconsequential when compared to those which promise permanence and continuing benefits. We are all discovering new friends on the way to the railway stations and the staggered bus stops, and others we chance to talk with along the road to the city. They, and we also, in the days when there was plenty of gasoline and tires, traveled in state, thinking little of those we met or passed. Our neighbors were strangers. Necessity has made us fellow travelers and willing observers of those necessities imposed by enlistment in a common cause.

Many of us, confident in the inherited or proclaimed philosophies of life, have accepted as final and conclusive the theory that "it takes all kinds of people to make a world." Accepting this at its face value, we have endorsed and underwritten the declaration that regional prejudices and proclivities, rather than racial or nationalistic influences, determine the trends and shape the decisions of voters, educators, industrial leaders, and, finally, the body politic.

Thus it has not been at all difficult for agitators whose desire and profit it has been to engender class and sectional prejudices to turn industrial tides and implant hatred and jealousies in the thoughts of the people. It is regrettable, though true, that within a generation there has been nourished in the Middle West of the United States a bitterness against what political and class agitators refer to as the "capitalistic East" as harmful and as unreasonable as the lingering border hatred between the North and the South, a remnant of postbellum strife.

It has been wondered at that a united Nation has not responded unanimously and with one voice to the call for sacrifice and service in this time of war. As we look closely and analyze without seeking to hide what is disclosed, it may be discovered that remaining regional prejudices are tending to impose upon the people of one section the responsibilities and the sacrifices which in all reason should be common and be shared alike. There is no room for class prejudices, which exist only in the beliefs of those who fail to realize that the cause we of the democracies have undertaken is a common cause.

Learning by bitter experience, by self-denial, by scarcity, and by giving all for one's country is the hardest way. But even that cloud has its silver lining. Along the paths before us we will come into closer and ever closer contact with our neighbors. We will discover that our neighbor may live much farther away than across the road or around the corner. Our hands must be stretched across rivers, valleys, mountains, lakes, as well as across oceans and continents beyond the oceans.

* * *

In the heroic struggle in which the people of America have more or less complacently engaged there will be finally worked out, unless all present indications are misleading, a tremendous leveling process. What now remains of actual or fancied class divisions will become less and less apparent. Nothing visible at the moment can destroy or even seriously threaten individualism and individual initiative. But the sacrifice and almost complete surrender of undue profits and so-called unearned increment will be enforced, not by connived penalties, but by compelled necessity.

We will, graciously and uncomplainingly, gradually learn to ride together when we can and, failing this, to walk together. We will learn that we have neighbors everywhere along the way.

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